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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE most vital subject of the time is that on which our information comes at what we now consider distant intervals—the Indian mutiny. During the spaces between mails the public has nothing to do but discuss the last news, and so little is generally known or thought about India, that great bewilderment is the result. We may describe the present state of opinion as confident of ultimate success, but woefully uneasy about what was last heard and what is next expected. For our parts, we persist in thinking that the difficulties of the situation are greater than most people believe. The dispersion of the mutineers must carry more or less confusion all over Bengal; good heads are evidently not plentiful in the Indian administration; the people, whether they fear us or no, clearly do not love us; and our reinforcements from home are not to be great, and will apparently be tardy. But even when the immediate danger is met (and if the native is fairly knocked down, he is just the man to lie for a while, stunned by the blow), a whole new system of administration must be devised. The Bengal army will have to be remodelled, and England, we fancy, will require to be informed what has so inflamed the natives against us that murder and fire followed everywhere in mutiny's wake. Worse scenes could not have attended a negro rising in Carolina. Are we not justified in thinking that the causes lie deeper than any commonly assigned? Have our Europeans been living there for a whole generation in contemptuous and harsh indifference to those under their sway—inheriting the *prestige* of a past generation, and content just to “use” the natives like beasts of burden? This, we

confess, is our theory, derived from the accounts of travellers, and from anecdotes that have reached us. The English are nowhere gracious to foreign races under them, and in India our rule has been so long secure, that we can easily fancy a mixture of indifference and contempt to be the prevailing tone of governors to governed.

While India is of all topics the most engrossing, and while rumours about it are every now and then alarming the town and calling forth contradictions, a number of other subjects rather irritate than engage the public attention. Take the case of the Jews and the question of their admission to Parliament: here we have one of those vexatious topics which buzz about our ears disagreeably, and yet do not excite passion enough, or curiosity enough, to make their discussion an intellectual pleasure. The last new development of this dreary controversy is the proposal to let Jews into the House of Commons by a simple change of the form of oath at the bidding of the House itself—a proposal much talked of lately. Now, we have supported the Jew Bill, because we doubt whether it is fair to exclude the Jews on religious grounds, and from a general dislike to religious tests. Having done so, we are prepared to send it up to the Lords again, and let it take its chance like any other measure. But we cannot say that we quite approve the new plan of undoing the force of the law embodied in the oath by a mere motion—passed for the special behoof of Baron Rothschild. It is going too far. In the case of the Quaker Pease, the oath was modified into an affirmation which bound him equally with an oath, and which left him pledged to the “true faith of a Christian” as much as if he had been Mr. Spooner. To *abolish*

the whole oath is a very different affair, and involves the doing by prerogative what the House has hitherto never tried to do but by law. Does the case demand so vigorous, so delicate a measure? Is the honour of having Baron Rothschild for a member worth all this? We frankly say we doubt it; and the question of his ultimate admission may, in our opinion, stand over till next Session with great propriety. Meanwhile, let us give the Jews a hint—that they study, namely, the phenomenon of their rejection by the Lords, and the indifference to that rejection shown by the country. These are facts which indicate a sense—active in the one case, passive in the other—of the foreign character of the Jews, even when domesticated amongst us. Let them learn to mitigate their Hebrewism, and to accommodate themselves more to our nationality, and so they may overcome the impression in question. As it is, the advanced liberals and a few philosophic people are willing enough to let them in, but the public is indifferent to their being kept out. Like other bodies, they must conquer public opinion for themselves; and though we would willingly see the oath which excludes them from Parliament removed, we do not care to have it removed except constitutionally. Besides, we never advocated their cause for the sake of Baron Rothschild only, the influence of that kind of potentate in a general way being powerful enough.

There is little of any interest from the Continent. The French Government has put itself into a humiliating position by just attempting to fill an honourable one—by undertaking the funeral obsequies of Beranger. Your modern despots will never be to poets



THE NEW STATE APARTMENTS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE: THE BANQUETING ROOM ON THE EVENING OF HER MAJESTY'S BALL.

what Polydates was to Anacreon, or Francis I. to Ronsard. Even the professed supporter of them does not honour them in the old way, but backs them up as a kind of crowned police. Accordingly, when the French world heard that the Emperor was to bury the lyricist, it saw at once that the inspiration was not pious, but political. And the lyricist was hurried into his grave escorted by dragoons, who kept away his admirers! These are the smart strokes of policy which constitute the French Emperor's claims to genius.

But, after all, though amusing as illustrations of the state of Europe, these things are parts of the business of Frenchmen rather than of ourselves. Something of more vital concern to us is in the wind, if it be true that these despotic gentlemen are getting tired of seeing England an asylum for refugees. We can scarcely fancy a serious repression being made to us of the propriety of kicking out every poor devil whom a volcanic country has shot into us from over the sea. But we need scarcely say that (except by a handful of political bigots) any such proposal would be received with contempt and disgust. Enough, if we allow no expeditions to be fitted out—as we do not—for purposes of war, either revolutionary or other. That is all any Power can claim from us. But to deprive us of our right of sanctuary, would be to degrade our soil from its moral rank in the world. And this sanctuary must be one of a generous kind. We cannot undertake the detective business for foreign gentlemen, however respectable. It is not in our line, as the common saying is; the statesman who took it in hand would soon find that in gaining an absolutist heart or two, he had lost that of his countrymen.

The military and naval affairs of the country have naturally come before us again, along with such alarming discussions as the Indian ones. The Premier takes matters quietly; wants no increased force; will not call out the militia; but is going to push recruiting. We hope affairs may justify this tone, but surely 20,000 men is no great force to send to India under the known conditions—to say nothing of the possible news by coming mails. A curious bit of knowledge acquired by this revolt has been kindly communicated by that great man, Sir Charles Wood. It seems that after all the wonders we have heard about steam-sailing ships are just as good for the Indian voyage as steamers! What do "progress" philosophers say to this? We can positively send troops as fast in the regular old way, as by the brand new ones of our civilisation in all its perfection! This will make thousands stare, and though for our own parts, we always knew that every discovery had its set-off, we are by no means satisfied with the wooden (or wooden) explanation. It strikes us first that the steamers must be in fault; and secondly, that as regards coaling, there must be a want of well-situated coaling depôts on the route. As usual, we are finding out our weakness just when we have most of all our strength. Monday's debate on the transport of the troops is not cheerful reading. One member suggests line-of-battle ships, but they require months to fit out. One insists on screws, and the Admiralty evidently doubt their power of steaming it. So, sailing vessels are the order of the day, and a three months' passage will be a wonder, if achieved; though, time of the year considered, such passages are too good to expect. It is evident that we must moderate our expectations, and, above all, not be in a hurry!

THE BANQUETING ROOM AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

ON the preceding page will be found another of the series of engravings illustrative of the new State apartments at Buckingham Palace, of which we have already published two examples. The subject of the present illustration is the Banqueting-room, which forms nearly a regular square of 66 feet, with a dome in the centre, and measuring, from the floor to the middle of the dome, 42 feet. A large blue tent, powdered with golden stars, and bordered by cords and arabesques, extends over the whole of the dome. The walls of the upper part of the room are divided into panels alternately painted with Raphael arabesques in colour upon a red ground, and with the Royal Arms in chiaro-oscuro on a gold ground, each panel being surrounded by a rich framework. The north and south sides contain a frieze in relief, each divided into one large and two small compositions, of which the principal ones are taken from Raphael's "History of Psyche," to which Mr. Gibson, the Royal Academician, has made some additions; the whole having been modelled and executed by Mr. Theed. In the lower part, Mr. Moxon has executed a variety of panels of various-coloured marbles, as he has also executed all the other marbles and gilding in the whole building. This room is lighted by a gas lustre descending from the dome, and four other smaller ones in the corners of the roof.

Foreign Intelligence

FRANCE.

THE death and burial of Béranger is the most important event we have to record from Paris. The manner in which the Government ordered his burial was most significant, and has awakened a great buzz of comment. The poet's corpse was smuggled into his grave considerably within twenty-four hours of his death. Under the pretext of a *promenade militaire*, all the heavy cavalry quartered at Versailles was brought into the Bois de Boulogne, and there kept in waiting for several hours. Masses of troops occupied the boulevards and faubourgs; but they were as nothing to those under arms and out of sight. The Artillery was in readiness for action, the horses put to, and the men standing by their guns. The Minister at War, Marshal Vaillant, we are told, had a number of proclamations addressed to the army, ready to be posted on the walls in the event of an outbreak. The National Guard was warned to be in readiness to turn out. The various guards were not relieved for forty-eight hours, in order that small bodies of troops might not be exposed to the danger of marching about the streets unprotected; and from the hour of Béranger's death to that of his interment the telegraph between Paris and Plombières was in constant work. The explanation of all this is, that the Republican party were suspected to have seized the opportunity afforded by Béranger's funeral to make a "peace demonstration." As it is, the Emperor has made a demonstration—of his fears, and of his determination. The one is scarcely more healthy than the other, perhaps.

The French police continue to display great activity in their researches after all the Italians suspected of having taken part in the late plot: those who have been arrested are to be tried immediately, as will be found among other particulars relating to this affair under another head.

The Prince of Syracuse, brother to the King of Naples, has been on a visit to Paris *incognito*. He had an interview with Count Walewski, however.

Three out of the five Democratic deputies for Paris refuse to take the oath to the Imperial Government. These three are General Cavaignac, M. Goucheaux, and M. Carnot. M. Darimon and M. Olivier accept the condition rejected by their colleagues, and as it would be unfair to presume they do so with mental reservation, we may, we suppose, take it for granted that they rally to the Imperial *ré gime*.

SPAIN.

THE news from Spain is still of insurrections. It is announced that the number of arrests made in Madrid up to the 11th was not less than 1,575. According to some of the journals, the Civil Governor, M. Marfori, had declared that he could not answer for the maintenance of public tranquillity without arresting 5,000 persons in the capital, and 5,000 in different parts of Spain—a statement which must be exaggerated. The prisons were already so full that the outbreak of maladies was apprehended. The "Gazette" says:—"Judicial proceedings against the persons made prisoners are being carried on with the greatest activity, and the terrible, but salutary, vigour of the law will fall on the guilty!"

Caro, the chief of the insurrection in Andalusia, and Lavalla, one of his lieutenants, were shot at Seville on the 9th; and after them so many others, that at length a deputation from Seville, bearing a petition signed by nearly 3,000 persons, waited upon the Duke of Valencia, to entreat him to use his influence with the Queen to stop the executions. Another petition, signed by the women of Seville, had been sent to the Queen. In reply to the deputation, General Narvaez read a Royal order, dated the previous day, which enjoined the authorities of Seville to put no one else to death without previous communication with the Government. That enough has certainly been already done to strike terror—or desperation—into the minds of the people, will be admitted by all who read the following from the "Constitutional" of Cadiz:—"The prisoners were conducted in carts to the Prado of St. Sebastian. There they were drawn up in line, and a company fired upon them. It happened that the volley killed two persons, who, eluding the vigilance of the sentinels placed to keep the ground, had got in rear of the criminals. The deaths that have taken place in consequence of the insurrection amount to 98; 25 in the affair of Benaojan; one shot in the first instance in Seville; 24 on Saturday; 18 on the 13th; 15 at Utrera; 13 at Arabal; and the two killed by accident."

Andalusian letters say, that from the papers seized on Caro, it appears that the conspiracy had ramifications in Italy and other countries, and that as regards Spain, simultaneous insurrections were to have taken place at La Carolina, Seville, Malaga, Huelva, Saragossa, Huesca, Barcelona and Madrid.

Orders had been sent to Cadiz to despatch two steamers, the *Ulloa* and the *Pizarro*, with troops and ammunition to Cuba, and it was said that an expedition against Mexico was being fitted out in the island.

The Spanish Senate and Chamber of Deputies have closed their session. The Queen will probably be confined in November.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor and Empress of Austria set out on the 17th for Mariazell, in Styria.

The Archduke Maximilian was to leave Vienna on the 20th, to return to Brussels.

PRUSSIA.

THE King and Queen of Prussia, on their return from the waters of Bohemia, on July 13, were seized with a sudden indisposition, in the evening, just as they were about to go to the royal habitation of Pilsnitz. The illness, which was diminishing, is attributed to the great heat.

RUSSIA.

WE are informed that the nobility and gentry of Witebsk (Poland), of the Government of Minsk, Walhynia, and other places, had presented a petition to the Emperor, praying his Majesty to permit the re-establishment of the Catholic churches, which are falling into ruins, and to establish curés in the towns and country according to the wants of the inhabitants; and further, that his Majesty would order that the Polish language should be spoken in the schools, and that the erection of universities should be permitted. An unfavourable answer had been returned in every case. To the petition of Witebsk, Gortschakoff daringly replied, "I have considered it my duty to call the attention of his Majesty to the evident tendency of the petition—namely, the preservation of the pretended Polish nationality, a pretension which is the more frivolous that it is unfounded. In fact, the country has never had an existence of its own, and has never been considered as conquered, but as retaken by Russia, to which it belonged for ages. The representations of the nobility are moreover improper. The Emperor has consequently ordered that the petition shall be considered as null and void."

ITALY.

THE Neapolitan insurrectionists are to be tried by the Royal Court of Palermo, instead of by court-martial. The second in command of the revolutionists, Baron Nicotera, an ex-functionary, who took part in the insurrection of 1848, and who was then banished, is among the wounded prisoners.

Proclamations hostile to the Neapolitan government continue to circulate.

The legislative session of the Piedmontese chambers was closed on the 16th. A letter from Bologna informs us that the most respectable inhabitants of Ravenna, Forlì, Cesena, and Ferrara have forwarded addresses to the Pope, explaining the melancholy condition of the inhabitants, and praying for a reform in the administration of the Roman States. The address of the inhabitants of Ravenna says:—"The laws are imperfect. The ecclesiastical element predominates. Arbitrary judgments falsify and neutralise the spirit of the laws, which are good. Wise and liberal reforms, secured from false interpretations and restrictions, appear to us the only means of effacing such evils."

The Roman police has been actively employed in endeavouring to discover whether any ramifications of the recent movement existed in the Roman States; it appears that nothing has transpired to confirm such a suspicion. Meanwhile, reinforcements have been sent to the Mediterranean coast-guard stations. It is rumoured that several Roman political refugees fell in the ill-advised expedition to the Gulf of Policastro.

The funeral obsequies of General Farina, late Roman minister of war, took place on the 13th, with great pomp. Immense crowds of people assembled to behold the funeral cortege, and the day did not pass off without a little confusion. As the procession moved down the Corso, some hissing was inopportunist heard, and considered as a sinister signal by the mass of spectators. An insane convulsion immediately agitated the crowd, to the great detriment of the shop windows and the destruction of all funeral decorum. The Swiss battalion, marching with arms reversed, heard with surprise shouting and shrieking around them, and many of the soldiers, thinking it the commencement of a revolt, shouldered their muskets, to be more ready for the fray. Fortunately, the Roman dragoons, who brought up the rear, understood the real state of affairs, and their band striking up a cheerful tune, restored a little composure both to the spectators and performers of the procession, which, however, reached the piazza in rather disorderly array. Several persons were very much injured in the *melee*.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

A PROPOSITION, having for its object to establish a thorough understanding among all the Powers relative to the Principalities, is said to have been discussed at Constantinople, and to have failed.

We have news from Circassia of a conflict which took place upon the Kuban, the details of which are anxiously looked for, since it is known to have been obstinately contested. Sefer Pacha succeeded with immense trouble in bringing seven guns to the Kuban, which did him good service in the battle.

Accounts from Bosnia describe matters there as still unsatisfactory, and the complaints of the Christian population to be on the increase. Turkish troops continue to arrive in order to be prepared for all events. Sami Pacha, who was connected with the murder of the young Christian girl in Varna, has been named military commander of Bosnia.

AMERICA.

SERIOUS riots took place at New York on Saturday the 4th and Sunday the 5th inst. The conflict began on Saturday afternoon, in the Sixth ward, between a gang calling themselves the "Dead Rabbits," and the "Bowery Boys." Fire-arms were freely used, and seven persons were killed; twenty-five or thirty being wounded. On Sunday evening the fight was renewed. Eleven persons were shot, many of whom were supposed to be fatally wounded. The police were totally insufficient even to protect themselves, and therefore the military was called out, and furnished with twelve rounds of ammunition, marched to the scene; at their presence the conflict died out. A renewal of the riots occurred on the evening of the 8th, however, and two of the "rowdies" were shot by the police.

Five of the persons engaged in the election-riot at Washington, on the 1st of last month, have been convicted. Two of them had fled from justice; the other three were sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of twenty dollars each.

Ex-Secretary Marcy died suddenly on the 4th inst., at the age of 71. Demonstrations of respect for his memory had taken place at various places. He was buried with great ceremony on the 8th.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Tribune" states that Lord Napier has communicated to Secretary Cass a disavowal of the cession to England of the island in Panama Bay; that he also denied the allegation that the Chincha Islands had been conveyed to British subjects, or had been placed under a British and French protectorate; and that he furthermore disclaimed generally the policy of territorial acquisitions in or near the American continent; but admitted that her Britannic Majesty's Government would oppose the monopoly by any Power of the rights and privileges, commercial or otherwise, rightfully appertaining to the general interests of the world.

Lord Napier had informed the United States' Government of the settlement by New Granada of the Mackintosh claim held by English subjects.

Mr. Reed, the minister to China, has sailed for Canton. The Court of Appeal, to whom the late dispute between the municipal and state Governments of New York was referred, decided against the former.

During the pyrotechnic display in Boston, in honour of the "Glorious 4th," a mortar used for throwing shell rockets exploded, killing four persons and seriously injuring some others.

Two serious fires had taken place at Cincinnati. The aggregate loss by these conflagrations is estimated at a quarter of a million dollars. A great fire had also occurred at New Orleans, in which eleven large storehouses were consumed.

A train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad was precipitated down an embankment a distance of fifty-three feet, smashing the cars to fragments. Three persons were killed, eight injured, probably beyond recovery, and a dozen others more or less mangled.

The citizens of Brooklyn are much excited at certain disclosures with reference to two aldermen, who are charged with receiving bribes.

A proposition was before the Common Council of New York to send an agent to England to prevail on the proprietors of the *Great Eastern* to send her there.

A rumour from St. Louis states that troops and fifty teamsters had been slain by the Indians.

Advices from the Havannah to the 3rd report that the newly-arrived troops had been distributed through the island.

There was a doubtful report of the loss of a French frigate on the coast of Newfoundland.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

WE collect from the Cape journals that the Kaffirs are now heartily ashamed of themselves for having given heed to the prophet, and sacrificed their cattle and prospects for the winter in reliance upon his predictions. A great meeting was held on the 27th of April in Krell's country, at which many hard words were exchanged, each man being anxious to show that he had protested from the first against the general delusion. The prophet was represented by one Botman, who evaded the troublesome questions put to him by the announcement that "the spirits under-ground were angry and would answer no more questions," a reply which was considered by no means satisfactory. The chiefs were gloomy, and the common people furious. Concurrently with this internal dissension an improvement in the conduct of the Kaffirs towards the Europeans was observable. There was great commotion in the Orange Free State. The President had issued a proclamation, setting forth that Pretorius had crossed the Vaal River from the South African republic, and invaded the territory of the Orange Free State, which was accordingly placed under martial law. The accounts of the movements of Pretorius are very contradictory. It was most generally believed, however, that his forces had crossed the Vaal to unite with those of the so-called rebel Geere.

THE SARAWAK CHINESE.—It appears that the Dutch have given protection to the Chinese who attempted the massacre of the Europeans at Sarawak. A Java paper says:—"On the 28th of March, 1,200 Chinese, men, women and children, arrived at Sambas, having fled from Sarawak. Permission was given them to reside at Simin's and Pamangkut."

THE EPIQUETTE OF THE DARDANELLES.—A despatch has been received at the Board of Trade from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, with reference to the violation of the Turkish regulations in the Dardanelles. The Pacha commanding the ports in those waters complains of the wilful violation of the formalities required by every master of a vessel passing from the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean. He has resolved upon compelling the observance of the regulations referred to by shotted guns, and will not hold himself responsible for the consequences.

SULTAN AND HIS GUARDIANS.—A letter from Constantinople, of the 8th, says:—"A grave affair occurred yesterday in the high street of Pera. M. Guarracino, brother of an English consul, happened to be standing at the door of a confectioner's shop, when a carriage occupied by sultanas, and escorted by several eunuchs, came up. The Turkish ladies are such coquettes, that, in spite of their veils, they allow themselves to be seen, and even by their glances excite admiration. Whether they gave M. Guarracino a glance or not I do not know, but certain it is that he approached too close to the carriage and looked into it with too much curiosity to please the eunuchs, and one of them struck him with a whip. M. Guarracino, in return, struck the man with his cane, and the latter drew his sword; the former endeavoured to wrest it from him, and both of them cut their fingers. On this the other eunuchs, sword in hand, rushed on M. Guarracino, and he was obliged to take to flight; in running he fell, and the eunuchs coming up, stabbed him several times in the back. The eunuchs then continued their route, but not until after they had given their names to the police. M. Guarracino was taken into a house, where his wounds were dressed, and it was found that he was not in danger. As he is an English subject, it is not doubted that the English embassy, which has never let much serious attacks of this kind go unavenged, will demand redress."

ESCAPE FROM AN AUSTRIAN FORTRESS.—Three political offenders, who were not included in the recent amnesty of the Emperor of Austria, recently effected their escape from the fortress of Josephstadt in Bohemia. They had, it appears, for some time made a practice of lying in bed to a very late hour, and as they appeared to be asleep, the turnkeys abstained from disturbing them. One morning a turnkey discovered a bolster dressed up in the bed to represent one of the prisoners, and on examining the beds of the others, he found them similarly occupied. It was then ascertained that the three prisoners had escaped by the chimney, and that by means of a rope ladder they had let themselves down into the fosses of the fortress. They were traced into Prussia, and were there lost sight of.

PRIEST AND MURDERER.—Neapolitan love of novelty has had another subject of curiosity this week in the details of a murder committed by a priest. This victim of celibacy had a friend who had borne him two children; it was found convenient to get rid of her, and she was married off. But the attentions of the priest were continued after marriage, and the husband became jealous. Therefore, assisted by the woman, the priest strangled him in bed. A carriage was ordered, and the priest, with his victim in a box, was about to start at two o'clock in the morning for Nola, where it was intended to conceal the body. The expedition, however, attracted the curiosity of some gendarmes, and the body was discovered.

A REVOLUTIONARY VICTIM.—Colonel Pisciardi, who was concerned in the late Mazzinian break, was the son of Janvier Pisciardi, Duke San Giovanni, and was born at Naples in 1818. In 1847, he voluntarily quitted the Neapolitan service, and joined the French Foreign Legion, which he quitted in 1848, to join the Italian patriots. When Mazzini concocted the late movement, he chose Pisciardi as his leader. The colonel objected to the affair altogether, as he said there was no chance of success, but his objections were overruled by Mazzini, and he commenced operations. The result is already known. Pisciardi, who was wounded in the first attack, shortly after put an end to his own existence, to avoid the fate which he was sure would await him.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—The Hon. Mr. Murray, her Majesty's Envoy to Persia, describes in a letter to Sir Charles Lyell, a curious phenomenon at Bagdad, on the 20th of May:—"Going to the window I saw a huge black cloud approaching from the north-west, exactly as if a pull were being drawn over the face of the heavens. It must have travelled with considerable rapidity, for in less than three minutes we were enveloped in total darkness—a darkness more intense than ordinary midnight when neither stars nor moon are visible. The wind increased, and bore with it such a dense volume of dust or sand that before the servants could succeed in closing the window the room was entirely filled, so that the furniture was speedily covered. Meanwhile a panic seized the whole city; the Armenians and other Christian sects rushed through the gloom, to confess and pray in the churches; women shrieked and beat their breasts in the streets; and the men of all classes prostrated themselves in prayer, believing that the end of the world had arrived. After a short time the black darkness was succeeded by a red lurid glow, such as I never saw in any part of the world, and which I can only liken to the effect that might be produced if all London were in conflagration in a heavy November fog. This lurid glow was doubtless occasioned by the rays of the western sun shining obliquely on the dense mass of red sand or dust which had been raised from some distant desert, and was borne along upon the blast. I enclose you a specimen of the dust." When this dust was placed under the microscope, only inorganic particles, such as quartz-sand, could be perceived. There were no microscopic shells or other organic matter.

PLOTS AGAINST THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON III.

Among thirty Italians implicated in the plot against the life of the Emperor of the French, have been already arrested at Marseilles, and on the shores of the Var, of the Jura, and of Switzerland. At the time of the arrest of Bonaldi and Liprandi in Paris, not long since, the police discovered the spy by the aid of which they corresponded with Mazzini, and, owing to that discovery, the French Government was able to follow, day by day, the march of the conspiracy which broke out at Genoa, at Leghorn, and in the Neapolitan States, and it is said that the Sardinian police seized at Genoa the special instructions of Mazzini relative to the Emperor of the French. A copy of these instructions was sent to his Majesty at Plombières. The greatest publicity will be given to the trials which are to take place in consequence of these arrests, concerning which the "Moniteur" of Wednesday has the following paragraph:—

"For more than a month the police has had proof that a plot had been formed in London to make an attempt on the life of the Emperor. Three Italians, charged with the execution of this horrible project, were at Paris, and arrested. The arms also which were to have been used for the perpetration of the crime have been seized; they consist of poignards, revolvers, &c. Brought to justice, the prisoners had already confessed their crime and revealed the names of their accomplices. The Government, notwithstanding, suspended the proceedings against them, in order that the *débat* of the process might not be regarded as a means of influencing the result of the elections which were about to take place. The proceedings are now resumed, and an ordinance of the Judge of Instruction has sent before the Chamber of Accusation all the prisoners arrested, with their accomplices. The names of those arrested are Tinaldi, Bartolotti, and Grilli (otherwise Saro). The accomplices are Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Mazaretti, and Campanella."

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.—Some semi-Rollin Austrian, and other German as well as French journals, have spoken of "earnest steps" being taken by sundry governments with that of England, in regard to those foreign refugees who "abuse the sacred laws of British hospitality." Speaking of the late insurrections in Italy, and the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, the "Pays" says:—"Such a state of things calls for a vigorous repression. It is from London that all these attempts emanate, and it is in London that the evil must be attacked at its source. It is proved that London has become the principal theatre of conspiracies directed against all continental governments—that conspirators are enlisted there for a democratic and social war—that arms and ammunition are manufactured there for the purposes of assassination and civil war—the English people, with that practical good sense of which they justly boast, will admit that such an abuse of hospitality deprives the conspirators of every right to the protection of laws meant for the security of the exile, and that energetic measures are called for to give satisfaction to the interests of nations allied with England, and to the public conscience, which has been so long outraged by revolutionary excesses." Not that, according to the "Pays," either Russia or France are at all open to danger from these excesses; but England, being England, is on the eve of a revolutionary crisis. Letters from Vienna, in the "Bourgeois" of Hamburg and in the "Augsburg Gazette," affirm that the Italian Powers, including Austria, intended to address a joint demand to the English Cabinet not to allow Mazzini and his fellows to remain in England; and we have since heard it rumoured that Mazzini had retired from public life, in consequence of some hostile intimation from the British Government.

A STORM IN A GREEK TEAPOT.

The Legislative Assembly at Corfu seem to be under the impression that with the mutiny in India the British Empire sinks; and that the lion being dead, it is time to kick him.

On the 2nd of July (20th of June, O.S.) Signor Dandolo rose and stated that a petition was in circulation, the prayer of which was to make Corfu an English colony. It is now admitted, even by Signor Dandolo and his accomplices, that the statement was utterly devoid of foundation. But so soon as Signor Dandolo told his "wonderful story," than the President of the Assembly rose to express his indignation at the idea of merging the nationality of the Hellenic in an alien race. He was followed in turn by those who are called the "Government members," the most violent in their declamation being those who actually held office. Signor Padovan, the head of the department for public instruction, said:—"With regard to the base creatures who are making themselves busy in this way, I assure them that should they venture to show themselves in the parts of the island where I have influence, they will find their graves, for the grave is the proper place for such abominable wretches." Signor Lombardo exclaimed:—"No Corfu has, I am sure, the most distant wish to see Corfu become an English colony, and there is no one on the other islands who is not horror-struck by such an idea (many voices repeat, "There is no one.") Not only is every Ionian ready to make use of every means in his power to defeat such a petition, but he is: it is the same thing willing to sign with a pen dipped in his own blood that union with Greece is our sole wish or desire. (Here the Assembly rose, President and all, shouting, "Yes, yes, yes.") Let us therefore," continued Signor Lombardo, "prove to the foreigner, what we have already proved, that what we desire above everything is to get rid of his protection." The result of this pronouncement was thus summed up by Signor Lombardo:—"We have to-day voted unanimously our national resurrection. Thanks to you, Mr. President; you were the first to rise and to vote for it. Thanks to you, members of the House, and particularly to you, Cefalonites; you have been among the first to declare that you subscribe with your blood the union with Greece. Who dares say now that the foreigner can find any support in these islands? . . . With enthusiasm and unanimity we have voted the national resurrection. Henceforward, therefore, it is only by force that the present political system can be kept up. As evidence of the fact, order that the procès verbal of to-day be printed and published forthwith."

Accordingly, the procès verbal—signed by the President and by the two Secretaries (one of whom is the nominee of the Assembly, the other of the Lord High Commissioner)—was immediately printed and circulated. Hundreds of copies were sent off by the first post to the other islands, Greece, and the whole of the Levant. The meaning of which is, that the Ionian Assembly has made itself a focus of Eastern agitation, with a view to subvert the power and thwart the policy of England.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

THE GWALIOR CONTINGENT.

We have been favoured with the following extract from a letter of a gentleman in India—5th June:—

"The regiment of Irregular Cavalry (1st Gwalior) has been stanch, and done well. It has rescued twenty-five unfortunate creatures, Europeans and East Indians, who were forced to leave a station taken possession of by the mutineers. A letter has been sent me to read from an officer up in these parts, who says—'Last evening a successful rush was made three miles off by Lieut. Cockburn and fifty men. The robbers had collected in numbers of 500, and were stopping and plundering everyone on the road in a most shameful manner. Cockburn sent a bullock cart with red curtains, such as women go in, but with four troopers representing the weaker sex. The main body kept 400 yards in the rear, and were to rush up when the four men fired. A capital ruse, as the object was to get the robbers to show themselves. Well, the wretches made a rush for plunder; the four women instantly fired, and Cockburn's party galloped up at full speed to the spot. They had rough ground at first, and the robbers broke, of course, but too late to save themselves. Cockburn was nearly unhorsed by a man who, after making a cut at him, which he parried, seized him by the leg. Cockburn swung round his horse, and killed him with his sword. His troopers killed fifty and made prisoners of others. A number also jumped down wells, and unless rescued must have been drowned. None of his men were touched, and the moral effect in the country round in the present crisis will be very great.' Of this affair Captain Alexander, commanding 1st Cavalry Gwalior Contingent, says—writing on May 31:—'Intelligence was brought this afternoon that a number of plunderers had attacked a village near to this. I sent out a party under Lieutenant Cockburn, and several officers of the 9th accompanied him. Between twenty and twenty-five of the leaders have been cut up. The Sowars behaved admirably. Lieutenant Cockburn dismounted twelve men and took the village by storm. Every praise is due to Lieutenant Cockburn—a gallant soldier, and who had some very narrow escapes. He killed four men with his own hand.'"

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

A correspondent of the "Times," writing under the nom de plume of an Anglo-Bengalee, makes the following suggestions:—

"No moment, perhaps, ever was so favourable for the total reconstruction of the military system of Bengal. 30,000 men, a clear third of the army are gone already. I look to at least 20,000 more following them. Let recruiting be but stopped for four years, and the Bengal army, now a source of incessant danger, will be for all purposes of rebellion extinct. Meanwhile, by the beginning of 1858 there will be a European force sufficient to hold the country under any emergency. The Sepoys beaten will be at least passive, and it surely will not require four years to levy the 50,000 Irregulars required. At all events, Captain Rattray got 2,000 in six weeks—men who would eat, not to say beat, any two regiments of the Line. There are officers now to command them, for the officers of the disbanded, mutinous, or revolted regiments can fill up any gaps made by selecting the efficient of the remainder. As for finances, that is after all a rule-of-three question. A European regiment, it I mistake not, costs double a regiment of Sepoys. An Irregular corps costs a third less. The cost of ninety Line regiments will therefore keep 30,000 Europeans and 40,000 Irregulars. That force, in place of the present army, would, I firmly believe, render an insurrection in India impossible."

IRELAND.

RIOTS IN BELFAST.—Orangeism has broken out into angry effervescence under the influence of the 12th of July. At Belfast there were riots nightly. The operations of the rioters appear to have been as follows. A number met together in a field (if possible behind a ditch or embankment), having previously supplied themselves with missiles in the shape of brick-bats, "pavers," and some with more gentle, but more deadly weapons, pistols and guns. Another party was then organized, who moved out into the open field, or took up a sheltered position like their opponents, and then commenced a regular fight—brickbats, stones, and bullets whizzing through the air, until the constabulary came up, whom the contending parties then joined their forces to attack. These disturbances became at length so serious, that the military was called out to clear the streets, which was not done without great difficulty, nor until the soldiers had pricked some of the most refractory with their bayonets. On Sunday night affairs looked very critical. The rioters again assembled, and a girl received a most dangerous gunshot wound over her left eye; another was wounded in the right side, and a boy received a ball through his leg. The Riot Act was several times read; and, as the mobs did not separate, the stipendiary magistrate (Mr. Tracy) ordered all the constabulary to load. The military had all their pieces already loaded. Next came the order, "make ready," but the magistrate humanely addressed the rioters, and his advice, in conjunction with the appearance of the military and constabulary, had a good effect. The mobs disappeared, and stone throwing and gun discharges ceased.

THE NEW BISHOP OF ROSS.—The ceremony of electing a successor to the Roman Catholic see of Ross, in the room of the Right Rev. Dr. Keene, translated to Clonmel, took place on Thursday week before Archbishop Lecky and a great number of his suffragan bishops. At the close of the scrutiny, the result was announced as follows: Very Rev. Michael O'Hea, D.D., D.M.S.; Dr. Keene, Bishop of Clonmel, D.D.; Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork, D.D.

THE MAYO OUTRAGES.—At the Mayo assizes, at Castlebar, on Monday evening, John Murphy and Michael Caney, were convicted of a riot and assault upon John Gannon, one of Colonel Higgins's witnesses on the Mayo election petition. We described the outrages in our last number. Sentence was deferred.

THE PROVINCES.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A Bristol paper tells the following story:—A widower and widow, whose united ages amounted to 121 years, were engaged to be married. The widower had a housekeeper, to whom he doted to confide the secret of his intended marriage. At length, on the morning fixed for his celebration, he mustered sufficient courage to inform her. Like Mrs. Bardell, she immediately fell into the arms of the bearded widower, tenderly caressing him and shedding copious tears. "O! don't see, sir," said the heartbroken one, "don't see marry her—you may marry me, but if you will." This demonstration was so unexpected and overpowering, that the aged widower is reported to have burst into tears, and exclaimed, "Dang my buttons if I don't put off the wedding!" He seized his hat, rushed to the house of the bride, told her the altered state of his feelings, begged her to think no more of him, for he was "growing old," and she deserved a better mate, any of which ended by the widow's return to her closet, and so the affair ended.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The increase in the number of emigrants who are now leaving Great Britain, as compared with last year, is astounding. If the influx from Liverpool continues to the end of the year as at present, there will have sailed from that port alone nearly 17,000 more persons than took their departure in the year 1856 from all the ports in the United Kingdom put together. The total increase has been distributed in tolerably equal proportions between the emigration to the United States, Canada, and the Australian colonies, but, perhaps, the augmentation of the numbers proceeding to the Australian colonies is greater in proportion than the increase in the emigration either to the United States or to Canada. The following classification, for the quarter ending March last, shows of what countriesmen the steerage passengers consisted:—English, 14,064; Scotch, 3,976; Irish (proceeding chiefly to the States), 24,531; and natives of other countries, principally Germans, 3,250.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A hairdresser at Gloucester, George Morley, dined himself and his two daughters, one aged fourteen and the other nine, in the Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal on Friday, the 17th. The body of the father and his youngest daughter were found linked together; the father had his left arm passed round his daughter's waist, grasping her wrist with his left hand, while his right arm was curved, as though he had held his other daughter in the same manner. She was found fifteen or twenty feet distant from the other bodies. According to the testimony of the widow, advanced before a coroner, Morley, who was much attached to his children, had taken out the two girls "for a walk;" he had for some time been in a depressed state from disease, as well as from pecuniary difficulties. The jury returned a verdict that—"The deceased caused the death of his two children and committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

THE GREAT RABBIT CASE.—The personal altercation which arose out of the "Great Norfolk Rabbit Case," some months since, between Lord Hastings and Mr. Tillet, editor of the "Norfolk News," and which was to have formed the subject of an action at law, has been terminated in an amicable and peaceable way. Lord Hastings says to Mr. Tillet that he had "no intention," &c., "of, &c., &c." and "is sorry he was provoked in warmth;" and Mr. Tillet says, since Lord Hastings "disavows," &c., he, of course, withdraws what he had written offensive to his Lordship.

EXTRAORDINARY RIOT.—John Massey had at different times advanced sums amounting to about £1,000 to Holroyd, a pawnbroker of Oldham Road, Manchester. On Wednesday forenoon Massey went to Holroyd's house, with a solicitor and another man, and demanded that Holroyd should give up to him the business and the premises; this being refused, Massey called in seven other men, who had been waiting near the house, and during the disturbance which ensued Holroyd's son was beaten and turned out of the house. He shortly afterwards returned with seven stout allies, who drove out the invaders. About six o'clock in the evening the premises were violently attacked from a back yard. Massey had collected about fifteen men in a neighbouring public house, where he had supplied them with drink, and this imposing force having smashed thirty-nine panes of glass, and broken in two doors, entered the house, ejecting Holroyd and his wife and son. A detective officer, attracted by the noise, entered the house, and found the prisoners assembled in the kitchen. Quietly locking them all in, he went away, and presently returned with a body of police and took the invaders into custody. Being brought before a magistrate, their only defence was an unsuccessful attempt to show that Holroyd was merely the servant of Massey, and ought, therefore, to have given up possession when ordered to do so. Seven of the men were discharged, owing to the failure of evidence against them, but Massey and eight others were remanded.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AT GLOUCESTER.—Edward Culliford, an old retired farmer, and evidently insane, who attempted his wife's life last week, has been committed for trial. The case was reported in our last number, under the head Provincial Intelligence.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—John Akroyd, a shoemaker living near Halifax, seems to have taken offence at some scandal which had been repeated of his wife by another shoemaker, Jonathan Houldsworth, an old man 71 years of age. Akroyd accordingly went to Houldsworth's house one night last week, taking with him two sharp knives, such as shoemakers use, with one of which he stabbed the old man in several places. A woman who lodged with Houldsworth seized the assassin, and struggled with him till some neighbours arrived, when, of course, he was given into custody. Akroyd was heard to say previously that he would murder Houldsworth, and that he (Akroyd) had purchased some rum "to harden him on."

MILITARY OUTRAGE AT CHATHAM.—Some soldiers of the 27th and 70th Regiments, under orders for embarkation to India, broke out of barracks on Tuesday night, entered a public-house and had half a gallon of beer, for which they refused to pay. Eventually they were ejected from the house, after doing considerable mischief. From thence they proceeded to Cops Lane, where they tore down a stone wall; and having armed themselves with stones, they proceeded to New Brompton, breaking windows and alarming the neighbourhood. Between one and two they returned to Chatham, and recommenced their "fun," when some civilians and navigators interfered, and a general fight ensued. Two of the navies were very much injured. On Wednesday, forty-three prisoners (ring-leaders in the above outrage), were marched, handcuffed, through the streets, to the railway station at Strood, to embark at Gravesend. The commandant has given orders for all property destroyed to be made good.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. Gaskell, a solicitor, sent fishing on Thursday week, accompanied by his clerk. They were last seen about eight o'clock in the morning, and in the evening they were found drowned in the river. The former had then a strong line, probably made for catching pike, tightly wrapped round his arms and body, and attached to the wrist of the boy, who was naked. No evidence as to how the distressing accident happened was adduced before the coroner; but there was no doubt that the opinion formed by the jury was correct—namely, that the fish having drawn the rod from the embankment, the boy undressed and went into the water to recover the rod, having the strong line fastened to his wrist and held by Mr. Gaskell; that the boy, getting near the centre, suddenly plunged overhead, and Mr. Gaskell rushed in to save him, when he got his arms entangled with the cord, and thus both were drowned.

THE HARVEST.—From all parts, not only of Great Britain, but of Europe, we continue to receive most cheering reports as to the harvest. From the north of Scotland, the Lowlands, from each of the Irish provinces and from the midland counties of England, the reports are in nearly the same terms. The fine weather is universal in these islands, and the crops are everywhere as forward and as plentiful as in the most prolific seasons. In Paris, the price of flour is rapidly falling, in consequence of the good harvest prospects. In Spain, a magnificent harvest is almost gathered in; yet in Madrid the price of wheat is kept at such a level (at the rate of 10s. to 10s. 6d. the English quarter), that members of the Government are suspected of conspiracy with the monopolist. In the Spanish budget for 1857, no less than £600,000 sterling is put down for subsidizing bakers that bread may be cheapened to the poor.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT.

Friday and Saturday of last week were spent by the Queen at Aldershot where on each day grand field evolutions were gone through in honour of her presence. On the first occasion the troops paraded at eight o'clock, and moved at once to their respective positions. Her Majesty, at the invitation and request of the Duke of Devonshire, rode by the side of her Majesty's carriage, with Prince Alfred, who was also mounted. A Royal salute announced the arrival of her Majesty, and the evolutions immediately commenced. One division of the forces took possession of Pystock Ridge; another division was to attack and dislodge this pacific enemy.

The assaults moved rapidly from Elmore Farm, and advanced upon the canal across the open ground in columns of companies, with skirmishers in advance—Cavalry and Horse Artillery upon the flanks. The enemy opened a desultory cannonade at long range, from Pystock heights, and after a few manoeuvres, Lord Paulet, who commanded the assailants, detached his Horse Artillery and Light Dragoons to advance by an old road, cross the canal at a bridge about a mile above the enemy, and debouching upon the plain, threaten their extreme left. As they advanced, Pystock Ridge, a tremendous position, which might have been held against a world in arms, was hastily abandoned by the enemy, leaving only a few guns to dispute the passage of the canal. The assailants, however, got across the canal, after a tarry attempt to construct a raft. The enemy now determined to fight it out. Their troops rapidly manoeuvred, cavalry advanced to the front, and as the attacking files moved up the hill, the enemy's Dragoons charged. Down they came—a torrent of horses, with a rush that made the spectators' blood run cold to witness. The Rifles and Infantry that had crossed the canal threw themselves into solid squares, and met the charge with heavy volleys of musketry. As the Dragoons fell back the Light Cavalry and guns detached by Lord Paulet met their appearance, and threatened the enemy's left, but in an instant General Spencer (the enemy's commander) dashed at them with his Light Cavalry. This was a grand movement. The impetus with which the 7th and 15th Hussars swept up a narrow valley between the ridges, with the troops of Horse Artillery thundering on their flank, was striking and terrible. The scene now became most exciting. The attacking batteries and cavalry came streaming up the heights like a flood of brilliant metal. Guns were hurried forward over every obstacle, and each as it got into position opened fire, till thirty pieces of ordnance were in full play. The field became covered with smoke, through which the masses of the enemy's troops could be seen retreating under cover of their cavalry, which wheeled and hovered in their rear, while the shout of orders, staff-officers hurrying from regiment to regiment, the incessant roll of musketry, and general hurry and confusion which seemed to prevail, gave to the whole evolution the aspect of a determined battle, an impression which was heightened by the appearance of a riderless horse every now and then galloping wildly about the plain.

These examples will serve to describe the warlike manoeuvre of the day. Towards its close, the enemy's cavalry swept up the hill, in which some hundreds of the public were posted in fancied security. Of course, there was a general scamper, and every one fell back pell-mell till they reached the carriage, and could retreat no further, when they turned and faced the fearful array of horsemen with the courage of despair. None, however, who were more cool than under these trying circumstances than the ladies, who stood still and met the charge with that passive resistance which is their strength, and to overcome which all Aldershot would be as naught. The Englishmen, who should have flown to the relief of the public, a d repulsed the enemy, looked tamely on the while; but retributive justice soon overtook them—for the very next charge they attempted was thrown into disorder and rendered abortive by a donkey-cart. As they came down in line, every one rushed out of their way except an unfortunate costermonger, who, with a very little donkey between the shafts of a very large cart, was making about a cloudy beverage not unlike warm soap and water, under the name of nectar. Every one shouted to the man, who with a short stick "remonstrated" with the donkey freely, but all in vain: the animal could as soon have crossed the Equator as gone out of reach of the wide-spread line of cavalry. Officers called and policemen threatened, but "all the king's horses and all the king's men" failed to move the obstinate brute out of the middle of the little valley in which he stood. So the mountain made room for Mahomet, and the charge was halted.

An equally imposing military spectacle took place on the following day, her Majesty being this time mounted on a charger and attired in her equestrian military costume. In the afternoon her Majesty left the camp for Aldershot.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, says the "Morning Post," has already imported several cargoes of negroes into Cayenne.

THE ESTIMATED OUTLAY required to complete the several lines of Indian Railways is £30,331,000, and the total amount of capital issued with the sanction of the company is £30,314,300. The amount received on account of the several railways is £14,147,039, and the amount paid £11,162,742.

THE SUSPENSION OF MESSRS. HENRY SCHWABE AND CO., with liabilities for about 60,000, is announced. A composition of 6s. 8d. in the pound is said to be offered.

SOME FRENCH AND ENGLISH VESSELS are, it is rumoured, to be sent to Tunis.

SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY has been seriously indisposed, from erysipelas in the face.

OBITUARY.

BROMLEY, SIR R. H.—On the 8th inst., died at Stoke Hall, aged 78, Sir Robert Howe Bromley, Bart., Admiral of the White. He was the only son of the late Sir George Bromley, by the Hon. Henrietta Curzon, a daughter of Ashton, late Viscount Curzon, and aunt of the present Earl Howe. He was born 1778, and succeeded to the title in 1808. He married, in 1812, Anne, daughter of D. Wilson, Esq., of Dalham Tower, County of Westmoreland, by whom he had issue five daughters and seven sons. His eldest son, Robert, who was for a short time M.P. for North Nottinghamshire, having died unmarried in 1850, he is succeeded in his title by his second, but eldest surviving son, Henry, late Captain in the 48th Regiment of Foot, who was born in 1816, and married, first, in 1848, Charlotte Frances Anne, daughter of Colonel L. Rolleston, M.P., and second, in 1856, G. Gorgiana, eldest daughter of Vere Fane, Esq.

ANSON, HON. GENERAL.—On May 27, at Kurnaul, India, of cholera, aged 59, died Major-General the Hon. George Anson, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's troops in India. He was the second son of Thomas, first Viscount Anson, by Anne Margaret, daughter of the first Earl of Leicester, and brother of the first Earl of Lichfield. He was born October 13th, 1797, and at an early age entered the army, in the 3rd or Scots Fusilier Guards, with which regiment he served at the battle of Waterloo. He continued in the Guards until he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in May, 1825, when he was placed on half-pay. The late General was for many years a member of the House of Commons, being returned to that assembly in 1818 for Great Yarmouth, which he represented in several successive Parliaments to 1835. In February, 1836, he was elected for Stoke-upon-Trent; and sat for the southern division of Staffordshire, from 1837 to 1853, in the August of which year he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds on being appointed to his command in India. General Anson served the office of principal storekeeper of the Ordnance under Viscount Melbourne's Administration, and was clerk of the Ordnance from July, 1846, to February, 1852. He was a Liberal in politics, and invariably sided with the leaders of the Whig party. General Anson married, in November, 1830, the Hon. Isabella Elizabeth Annabella Forester, third daughter of the late and sister of the present Lord Forester. On assuming his important command in India, in 1855, he received the local rank of general. On the death of Lieut-General the Hon. Henry E. Butler, in December last, General Anson succeeded to the colonelcy of the 55th Foot, which becomes vacant by his demise.

EGERTON, SIR CHARLES R.—On the 7th instant, at his residence in Upper Portland Place, aged 63, died General Sir Charles Bulkeley Egerton, G.C.M.G., and colonel of the 89th Regiment of Foot. He was the fourth son of the late Philip Egerton, Esq., by a daughter of the late Sir Francis H. E. Styles, Bart., and uncle of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P. for the Southern Division of Cheshire. He was born in 1774, and entered the army in 1791, and attained in that service the rank of full general in 1846. In early life he saw considerable service in Egypt, Spain, and Portugal, but had not been actively employed during the latter part of his long life. In 1809, he married the only daughter of the gallant Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, who was raised to the baronetage for his gallant services at the battle of the Nile, and was afterwards lost in M.H.S. Bienenheim, as it is supposed, in the Southern Ocean.

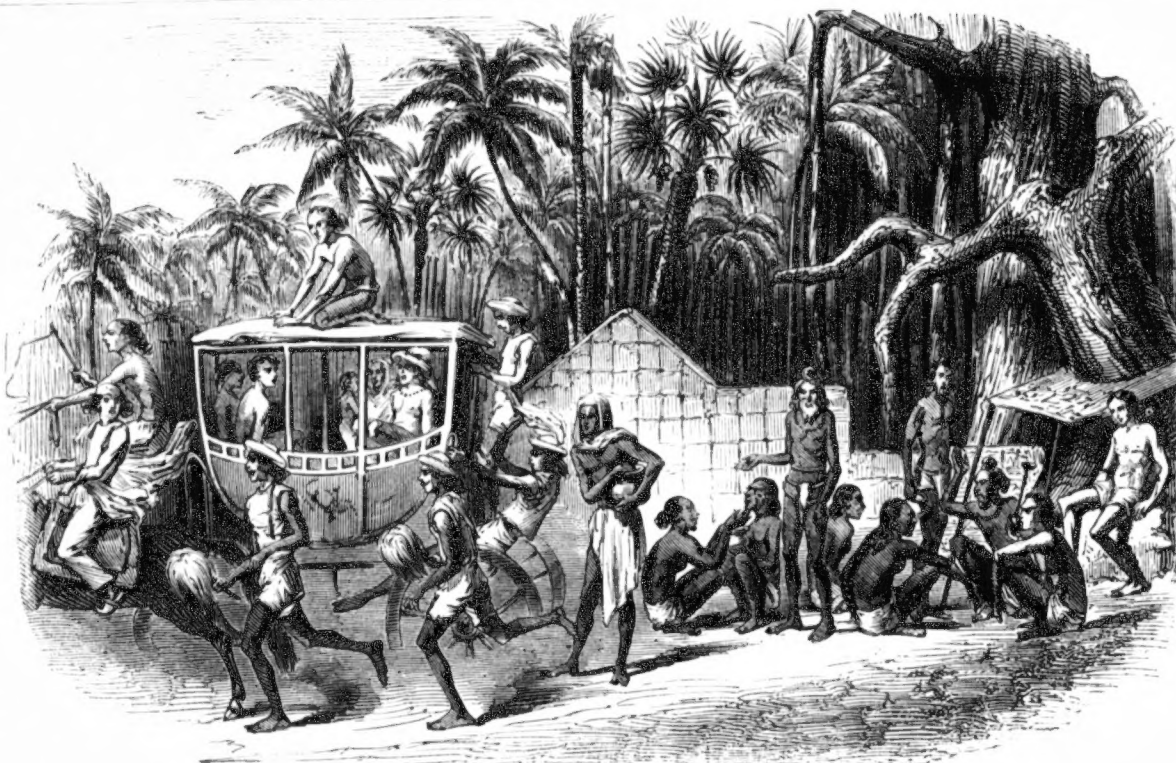
PICTURES FROM INDIA.

SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

A sketch taken in the suburbs of Calcutta forms the subject of an engraving on the following page. It represents a native merchant returning from the city, and a party of Hindoo lookers-on, who, under the shade of the banyan tree, are smoking a sort of rude hookah made of a short tube and a cocoa-nut shell, which contains water, through which the smoke is drawn. The suburbs of Calcutta are exceedingly scattered; perhaps the most extensive, as well as the most picturesque, is that of Garden Reach, which extends some two or three miles along the banks of the Hooghly, and which from the river is not unlike the banks of the Thames between Twickenham and Richmond. Garden Reach may be considered the aristocratic suburb; it contains numerous fine mansions and highly-cultivated gardens belonging to Europeans, wealthy Native merchants, and deposed Indian princes. The suburbs in which the natives alone reside are filthy and overcrowded. The houses are built chiefly of red brick, having flat roofs, narrow casement windows, and are surrounded by high walls to prevent all curious eyes

from prying into the domestic life of the inmates. The homes of the poorer classes are simply mud huts, and stand crowded together in thickets of fruit trees, plantains, and flowering shrubs.

DAWK TRAVELLING IN INDIA.
Post travelling in India is very different to post travelling in Europe; it is more fatiguing, and not nearly so rapid. The plan of travelling is this: Instead of hiring a post chaise and a good pair of horses, the traveller procures a palanquin, and then proceeds to the post office, and there makes arrangements with the postmaster for "laying his dawk." When the distance exceeds more than one hundred miles, it is necessary for the traveller to give four-and-twenty hours' notice before the time at which he intends to set out; so that the postmaster may give directions to the bearers on the road to be in waiting at the relay stations to take him on. The arrangements being complete, the traveller seats himself in the palanquin, and away trot the bearers, as shown in our illustration. These men are generally Hindoos, and belong to a respectable caste. They are stoutly built, active, and very strong, and have, under extraordinary circumstances, been known to convey a traveller from eight to ten miles, running at a smart pace the whole distance. In addition to the bearers, the



SCENE IN THE ENVIRONS OF CALCUTTA.

act as bailiffs. Our engraving is from a sketch taken at Masulipatam, formerly one of the most populous and busy towns on the eastern coast of India.

FAKIRS OF RAJESTAN.
The fakirs of this part of India are very different from those we described last week. They do not put themselves to the same amount of torture, are cleaner in their person, and make a more showy appearance. They wander about the country and live on the charity of the credulous, for whom they prescribe charms and to whom they teach prayers. They are noble-looking men, and by many persons are taken for travelling merchants. They wear a robe of yellow cotton, and their turban, which is of the same colour, is ornamented by a cluster of brass trinkets and a horsehair plume. Round their waist they wind a white cotton scarf, the ends of which they throw over each shoulder. It sometimes happens that these men have great influence over the native princes, who to a certain extent are directed by them in the government of their dominions. Not far from Bhagulpore, on the Ganges, and near to the point of Jungheera, is a rock on which resides one of the most remarkable of the fakirs in India. For years past, he and his predecessors have levied a toll on all boats passing the rock, and he himself



FAKIRS OF RAJESTAN.

it was a common thing for persons to travel a distance of 600 or 800 miles; and so secure was this mode of travelling, that wives of officers and civilians have travelled with young families, with no other escort than their domestic servants.

THE ZEMINDAR.

The zemindars are the landowners of India. The greater portion of them keep the land in their own hands, and entrust the cultivation of it to men who



ZEMINDAR.



GENTLEMEN OF SCINDE.

traveller at night is accompanied by a musalehee, or torch-bearer, who runs a little before the palanquin with a torch, not only for the purpose of showing the way, but to keep off the tigers and other wild beasts; a couple or more coolies, who carry the travellers' luggage, make up the party. At the end of every eight miles the bearers are changed, as also the coolies; but it often happens, when the journey is short, that the same bearers are retained. In this case, the traveller only proceeds a certain distance, not more than twenty miles a day—a distance a set of eight bearers will perform without difficulty, encouraging each other and keeping step to the tune of some doleful song, which they chant in chorus. There is perhaps no caste in India that toils so hard as these poor bearers, who, united as brothers, never murmur against their lot, to which they are born from generation to generation, and which they would sooner inherit than any other. Among the Hindoos certain castes follow certain callings, which are not to be departed from, at the peril of complete social excommunication. The Hindoos are very simple in their habits, they take but two meals a day, and these consist chiefly of rice, vegetables, and fruit, and their drink of nothing but water and the unfermented juice of the palm. Before railways were established in India

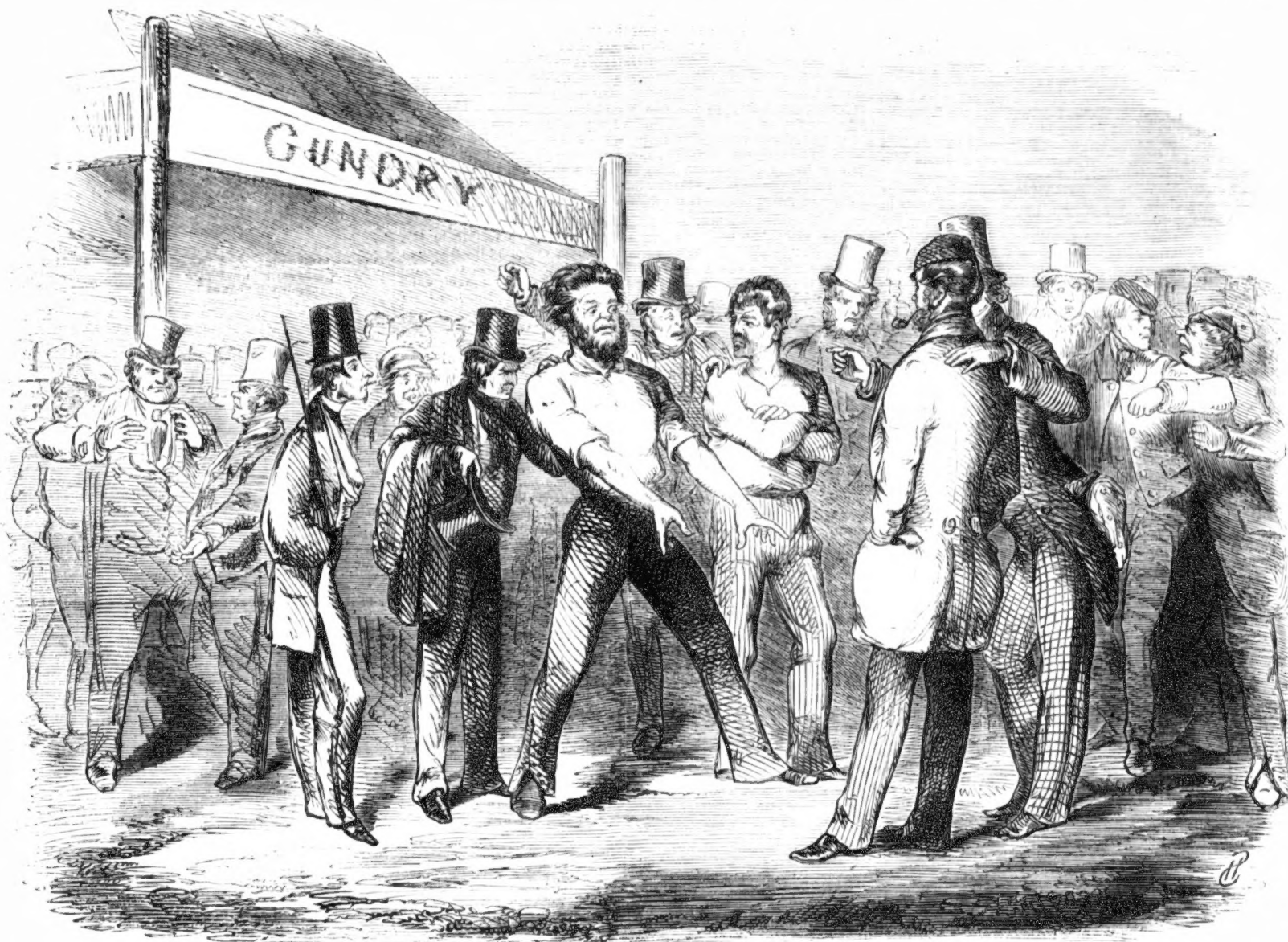


NIGHT TRAVELLING IN THE PUNJAB.

is said to possess such powers of intimidation that few boatmen would have the moral courage to attempt to pass without complying with his demands. He has accumulated great wealth, and boasts that he has specie alone amounting to one million sterling.

SCINDIAN NOBLEMEN.

Our engraving represents a couple of Scindian noblemen. The people of Scinde are partly Hindoos, partly Beloochees and Mahometans; and, until the year 1844, the country was governed by the Ameers, who exercised an aristocratic military despotism. Their power was, however, completely broken by Sir Charles Napier, and Scinde is now a British dependency. The nobles delight in the chase, and much of the country was depopulated by them for hunting grounds. The jungles round Hyderabad swarm with tigers, wolves, and hyenas, as do the pools with alligators and other formidable reptiles. The Scindians are simple in their dress, which in the hot season consists of a pair of loose muslin trousers and a short tunic. Their head dress is peculiar; it is made of a species of cardboard and is painted, or covered with cloth. Over their tunic, when in the open air, they wear—no matter how sultry—a thick kind of hawl, which they throw round them very much in the style in which the Spaniard wears his cloak.



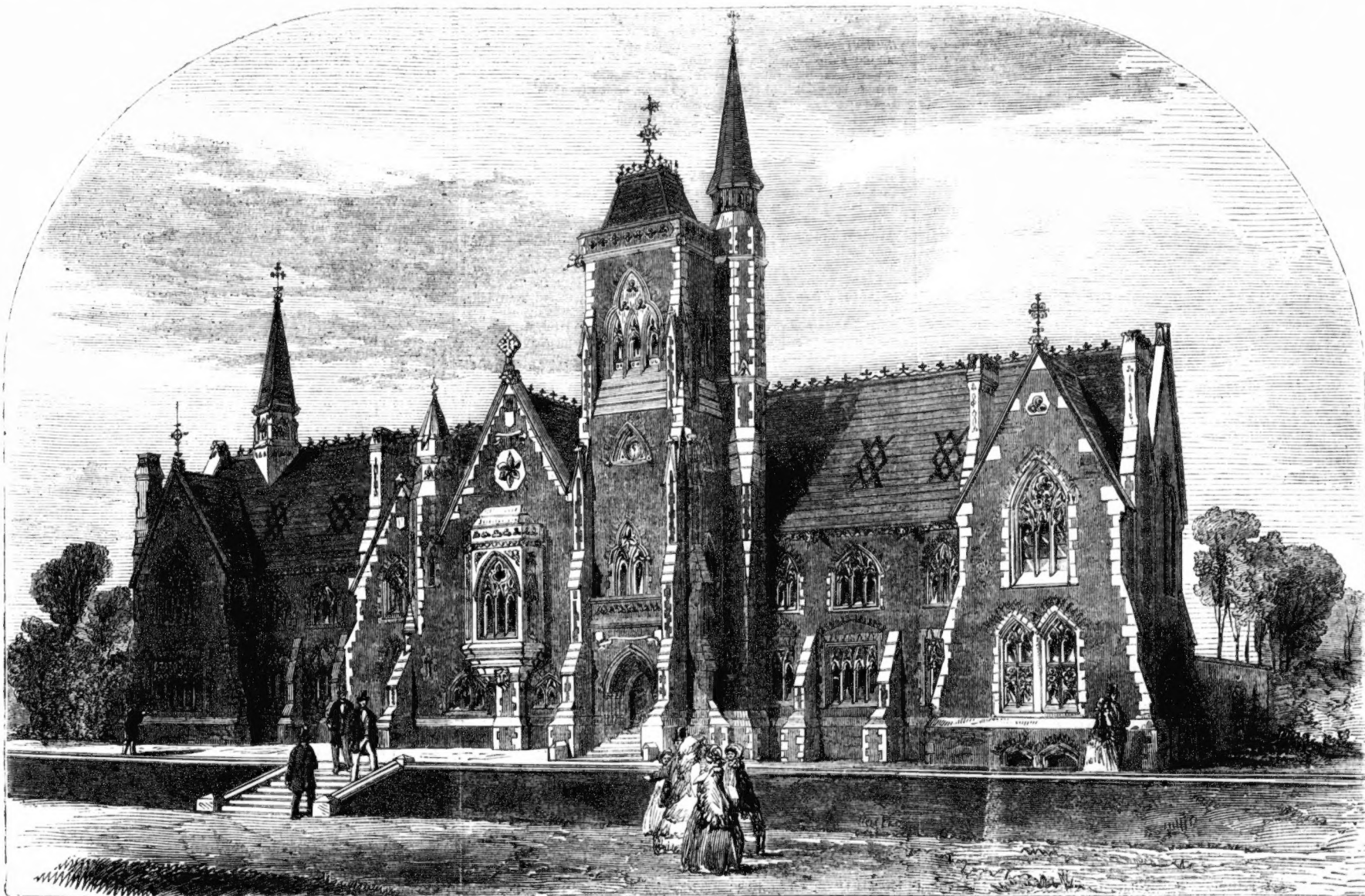
CORNISH WRESTLING: THE DISPUTED FALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE BATH AND LANSDOWN COLLEGE.

UPON one of the eastern spurs of Lansdown, near Bath, has been built a handsome collegiate edifice. The style of the college is Gothic, of the early decorated period. The principal front, which is to the south-west, runs parallel to the Lansdown Road, and comprises a lofty central tower,

with staircase turret at the angle, surmounted by a spirelet, altogether 140 feet high; a gable, with an oriel window richly carved, with deeply-moulded tracery windows, carved on a shield; a small gable and turret on the north-east side form the centre, from which two wings run, containing the several halls for the various classes of study. A spacious vesti-

bule leads into the committee's and secretary's rooms on the left hand, and, through folding doors, to the staircase, ascending which the large school room in the north-west wing, containing an area of 3,500 square feet, is approached. This noble apartment is lighted by traceried windows. In the south-east wing is a lecture-room, of an area of 2,100



THE BATH AND LANSDOWN PROPRIETARY COLLEGE.—(JAMES WILSON ARCHITECT.)

square feet, with a raised stage at one end. On this floor are rooms also for the Principal and Vice-Principal, and a spacious library. On the ground-floor the north-west wing is appropriated to five smaller halls of study. In the south-east wing is the dining-hall for the daily boarders.

The grounds are eight acres in extent, with entrances towards the Lansdown Road and Richmond Hill. The former is approached by a broad ornate archway, deeply moulded and recessed, to be surmounted by the Royal arms and motto carved in relief. The college is built with the Lansdown stone, which gives a bold appearance to the building; the dressings are of the Combe Down Bath stone. The whole of these works have been erected from the design, and under the superintendence, of James Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., on whom the building reflects great credit.

The front of the building is varied and picturesque, and pleasing, whether regarded in detail or as a whole. The interior is so decidedly collegiate in character, that the building could not well be mistaken for anything but that which it really is. In traversing its corridors, halls, and rooms, we have an impression of great space and airiness, characteristics of the highest value in such an institution. The same feeling meets you in the grounds of the college, which contain within their walls ample resources of air, exercise, and recreation.

On Thursday, the 18th of June, the college was formally opened, in the presence of a large and important assembly. The inauguration service was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Carr, after which the Rev. J. Glover, the head master, delivered an address. These ceremonies concluded, a select but large number of the company partook of luncheon, which was laid in the large school-room.

CORNISH WRESTLING.

THE men of Cornwall, and particularly the mining population, have a great passion for the science of wrestling. The latter employs most of their leisure time in practising for one of the many matches which annually take place in the county. On these occasions several prizes are offered for competition, ranging in value from five golden sovereigns down to a cheap and nasty gold-laced hat. Any disputes which arise are of course referred to umpires, who are frequently called upon for their opinion with respect to the fairness of the fall, when the energetic eloquence displayed by the disputants is, to say the least of it, as amusing as original in character. In wrestling, as in many other games, the battle is not always to the strong; for it frequently happens that a light-weight will floor a giant worthy of being classed among the sons of Anak. Usually, all passes off very peaceably, but sometimes the Cornish blood gets up, when a general row is the result. On these occasions the hubbub caused by the mingling of the various dialects, gives not a bad idea of that confusion of tongues which interfered so seriously with the progress of the Tower of Babel. The umpires, who have "to curb the fierce democracy," are usually captains of mines with certain spring tendencies; and the dignified and magisterial manner in which they discharge the duties of their office is very edifying to the beholders. Their decision is of course final, and they show, in the manner of giving it, the sense they entertain of their own importance; and was to be any unfortunate "Cousin Jacky," as the Cornish miners style each other, whose captain owes him a grudge which he is anxious to liquidate.

THE EARL OF DORSET AND THE TURF.—The following letter from the Earl of Derby to the Stewards of the Jockey Club was read at its annual meeting recently:—"My Lords,—It has been a subject of general observation and regret that the number of men of station and fortune who support the turf is gradually diminishing, and that an increasing proportion of horses in training is in the hands of persons in an inferior position, who keep them, not for the purposes of sport, but as mere instruments of gambling. I am aware that it is not in your Lordships' power to apply a remedy to this acknowledged evil; but I conceive that there are occasions in which it is within your power; and, if so, I venture to think that it is your duty, as Stewards of the Jockey Club, to exercise a wholesome influence upon the character and respectability of the turf. You cannot deprive any man, whatever his position in society, from keeping racehorses; nor do I recommend any variations and inquisitorial scrutiny into the character and conduct of those who do so. But when among their number are found those against whom flagrant cases of disgraceful fraud and dishonesty have been legally established, it appears to me clearly within your province to stamp them with your reprobation, and to exclude them from associating on an equal footing with the more honourable supporters of the turf. Such a case for your intervention has, I think, arisen out of the late trial of "Siddabottom v. Adkins," in which a sum of above £6,000 has been recovered from the defendant on the award of a ground that it had been won by cheating with loaded dice. I cannot but think that this is a case which concerns the honour of the Jockey Club not to pass over in silence, and it would afford me great satisfaction to learn that you had taken it up in your official capacity; but, in the event of your Lordships declining to do so, I have to request that you will lay this letter before the Jockey Club at their next meeting; and, as I am doubtful whether I may be able to attend the July meeting, I will thank you to give notice, on my behalf, of the following resolution:—"That the Jockey Club, having taken into their consideration the facts proved in evidence in the late case of "Siddabottom v. Adkins," direct that Mr. Adkins be warned off the Heath at Newmarket; and that no horses, of which he may be in whole or in part owner, be allowed to run on any ground over which the Jockey Club exercise jurisdiction."—I have the honour to be, &c., &c.—It was unanimously agreed that the resolution contained in Lord Derby's letter be adopted, and that his Lordship's letter be published with the minutes of this meeting; "also, that notice be given to Ignatius Francis Coyle not to come upon the race-course or exercise ground at Newmarket."

SUNDAY PARTIES.—The "English Churchman" denounces Sunday parties:—"We much regret to see symptoms of an intention to make Sunday figure in the 'fashionable arrangements.' Hitherto those who have had no little regard for the religious welfare of their domestics, to say nothing of their own, as to give dinner-parties on a Sunday, have, at all events, had the decency to keep them out of the court newsmen's gossip. This deference to decency has, however, ceased to exist in some quarters."

POISONING OF A STOCKBROKER.—Mr. James Sebastian Yeates, aged 62, a stockbroker, residing in the Albany Road, Camberwell, was found dead in his bed, on the morning of Thursday week. About twelve the same day the son of the deceased, Mr. George Yeates, again went to his father's room, and there perceived on the dressing-room table a small bottle, not labelled; but there was a cork, which, however, did not quite fit. He took up the bottle and found it smelt very strongly of almonds. Mr. George Yeates says that when he first entered the room in the morning there was no such smell pervading the room, and Mr. Gower, the surgeon, did not notice the bottle. Mrs. Letitia Yeates, the wife of the deceased, states that she had never seen the bottle produced, and that when she went into the room after her son arrived she did not smell anything peculiar. Mr. Thomas Griffiths, a surgeon, made a post-mortem examination, and found that the deceased had died from the effects of prussic acid. This gentleman on making the discovery went down stairs, and addressing one of Mr. Yeates's daughters, asked her if she could give the slightest clue to the cause of her father's death. She said, "I have you seen the bottle?" These circumstances having been related before a coroner, he adjourned the inquiry in order to examine the young lady who made the above remark to Mr. Griffiths; the adjourned examination, however, left no doubt that Mr. Yeates had died of prussic acid administered by himself.

DISASTROUS FIRES.—A fire broke out on Saturday night on the premises of Messrs. Wilson and Co., builders, in Great Suffolk Street, Southwark. The conflagration, fed by great piles of timber, was not extinguished until the whole of the sawmills, the carpenters, and joiners' work shops, several piles of timber, and the stabling, had been consumed, and nearly a dozen houses more or less damaged by fire, water, and removal of goods.—Another fire also took place in Charles Street, Hatton Garden. The damage done was not very considerable; but a man named Troling, while descending a fire-escape with a child of eleven years old in his arms, fell through a trap or door in the machine, and both were killed.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA PATRIOTIC ASYLUM.—We accidentally omitted to report last week that the Queen had laid the foundation-stone of this institution, which arises out of the Patriotic Fund, and which is about to be erected on Wandsworth Common. Prince Albert (as Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Patriotic Fund) read an address to her Majesty, which stated that the building was intended for the reception and education of the orphan daughters of those soldiers, seamen, and marines, who had fallen in the late war with Russia, and of those who might hereafter lose their lives in the service of their country. From the Patriotic Fund £28,000 were allocated for the purchase of a suitable site, and the erection of buildings for the reception of three hundred girls under fifteen years of age; and £140,000 to be given for an endowment. The Queen replied in an address, in which she expressed her interest in the institution and her satisfaction at the munificence with which the country had come forward for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who have fallen in the discharge of their duty to their Sovereign and their country. The stone was then laid with the usual forms. The conclusion of the ceremony was announced by a discharge of artillery.

ACCOUNTS FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE (Hayti) report the destruction of more than ninety warehouses and other buildings by fire.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 50.

USUALLY at this time of the year the House of Commons is very dull, and the attendance of the members scanty, but this year the attendance is large, and as the heat of the weather intensifies we become more lively than usual. Some of the oldest members have quietly slunk away to the country, but we still have from three to four hundred in attendance. This is owing principally to the newness of the Parliament. The young members are not yet jaded and tired, as they will be in another session or two; and secondly, to the fact that there is still before the House an unusual number of contested bills; and, lastly, the election committees and private business, necessarily keep in town a great many members who would otherwise be gone. During the past week the House has been very lively—or rather boisterous and unruly.

MR. DARBY GRIFFITHS.

One night last week we had a scene which, we venture to say, that no other legislative assembly in the world, excepting the American Senate, could present. There stood upon the paper for second reading, a bill for the regulation of railways, the object of which is to protect the public against the "despotism of railway companies." Now, as there are in the House nearly one hundred railway directors, besides surveyors, engineers, and shareholders, it was hardly likely that this bill would meet with much favour, and especially as it was known that the Government was against it; but we were not prepared for the row that ensued when Mr. Darby Griffiths, M.P. for Devizes, arose to move the second reading of the measure. We described a storm which occurred on the reading of the Oaths Bill, but that was a trifle to the tempest which assailed the Honourable Member for Devizes. Mr. Griffiths had evidently prepared himself to make a long speech. His formidable array of blue books and manuscripts proved that he had seriously crammed for the occasion. Mr. Griffiths, however, was unfortunate in the time when his measure came on. If it had been called at the dinner hour, he might have been listened to; but dinner time was over, the members had returned, and his special opponents were in full force; and so when he arose, he soon received ample warning that, though he might deliver himself of his speech, not two sentences would be heard in connection. Now, if Mr. Griffiths had been wise, he would have taken the warning, and deferred his speech to a more convenient season; but he was not wise. He is a new member; as yet he had not tested the force of a storm in these latitudes, and he determined to proceed. When he first arose, every one expected that he intended to postpone the reading of his bill; but when the Hon. Member produced his papers and began his harangue in *propria forma*, the row began. The first form of it was shouts of "Oh! oh! oh!" in that peculiar tone so well understood in the House, the meaning of which is, "Why, you surely are not such a fool as to think that you will be allowed to move such a bill as that at this time of night!" But Mr. Griffiths is either very simple or very obstinate—perhaps the latter, and so he went on, and the row thickened. To describe the scene which now ensued is simply impossible, for there is no painting a row by means of words. The first onslaught was a shout of "Divide, divide, 'vide, 'vide," then some were cried out in a solemn voice, "Order, order, order." This was taken up, and a hundred voices were heard in the most serious remonstrative tone crying, "Order." This for a moment staggered the Hon. Member; he naturally thought that in some manner he had unconsciously got out of order, and so he stopped, looked at the Speaker, and then around, as much as to say, "Where am I out of order?" And then there broke forth roars of laughter at the Hon. Member's simplicity. We have said that it is impossible to paint a row; but we did attempt to put down for a short time what fell upon our ears, and the following is a transcript of what we were able to catch:—

Mr. Griffiths—"I shall now quote ('Oh, oh, oh')—eminent authority (cries of "Name, name, name," and tumultuous uproar)—John Clark (roars of laughter, succeeded by cries of "Order, order," which made Mr. G. look round puzzled, at which laughter, long and loud, again rang out from all parts of the House)—Mr. Clark ('Hear, hear, hear,') leg broken (loud laughter—here the Hon. Member seemed to have lost the place in the blue book, and to stimulate him in his search the members cried out encouragingly, 'Read, read, read,') Oh, here it is (laughter again). An omnibus proprietor ('Name, name, divide, divide; move, move'). I'm going to move (roars of laughter, followed by cries of 'Hear, hear, hear,' encouraged by which the Hon. Member proceeded)—I shall trouble the House with a few extracts—"('No, no, no; move, move; read, read,' besides all imaginary noises, during which Mr. Griffiths stood in the most ludicrous manner, looking round as if he were waiting for the storm to subside—'Rusticus expectat.' Here we ceased reporting, but the scene continued for full half an hour, and then the Hon. Member sat down, either tired out, or having exhausted his materials. Mr. Rolt was to have seconded the motion, but seeing the temper of the House, he wisely abstained, and Mr. Lowe arose to state on what grounds the Government opposed the measure. When he sat down several members got up, but the man that caught the Speaker's eye was Mr. Huggesson, who moved the adjournment of the House, whereupon Mr. Speaker arose and put the question. "It has been moved," said he, "that the bill be read a second time, since which, motion has been made that the House do now adjourn. The question which I have to put is that the House do now adjourn. Those that are for it say aye (a volley of ayes), those that are against it say no (a few feeble cries of no); the ayes have it." And then in a minute the House was cleared, and the place which had just before been a scene of tumultuous riot, was empty and silent.

CHAOS.

But the most memorable night of the Session was Friday, the 18th. Very few of the present House remember anything like it; indeed, we think we may say that it was unprecedented. The House met at twelve that day—when the sun was at the meridian. It sat through all the darkness, and when it broke up the broad daylight was "paling the ineffectual fire" of the gas-burners—sixteen hours the House was in session. This was probably the longest sitting on record, for though it has broken up later—for in years gone by it used to sit till six o'clock—it never sat so long, nor was it less remarkable for what was done. Whether there was anything peculiar in the air that day that affected their minds, we know not, but certainly the House of Commons never was so ill-tempered, disorderly, and rebellious. The first row began early in the evening, when Mr. Horsman was charged with adjourning an election committee to enable him to attend a meeting in favour of the Jews. Even on this small matter, furious looks, which at one time threatened to lead to high words, were freely sent backwards and forwards; and more than once two or three Honourable Members were on their legs at the same time, as utterly regardless of the Speaker's feeble cries of "Order," as if no Speaker had been in the chair.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Lord Palmerston announced in the House of Commons on Monday that 20,000 men were under orders for India—a large number of these troops are already embarked. Every man will, we hear, be equipped with the Enfield rifle. The Duke of Cambridge has also decreed that for the present no women or children will be permitted to embark with the reinforcements proceeding to India; but that as soon as the disturbances are over, the wives of soldiers will be sent out for the purpose of joining their husbands, the authorities at the War-office allowing each woman sixpence per day, and forwarding them to their respective homes at the public expense.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.—On an early day next session, Sir Erskine Perry will move, "That the facts disclosed by recent events in India, the embarrassed state of its finances, the mal-administration of justice in its provincial courts, and the innumerable ties which make our Indian possessions an integral portion of the British empire, render it expedient that the Government of that country should be transferred, in name as well as in fact, from the East India Company to the responsible ministers of the Crown."

DARING—IF TRUE.—It is asserted that as soon as Parliament has risen, or at any rate during the recess, the report of the royal commission upon the site of the National Gallery is to be treated as a nullity, and that the collection is to be transferred to Kensington. In justification of this violent act, it will be pleaded that the decision received the signatures of only three of the commissioners. These three, however, constituted a clear majority. We do not say we ourselves believe that the decision of the commission will be disregarded, for the proceeding is so monstrous as to defy belief; but we are justified in the assertion that credit is attached to it by persons who have pre-eminently a right to be well informed upon such a subject.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM, in a speech which reminded his audience of the old days of the Anti-Slavery debates, proposed an Address to her Majesty, praying that she would give no encouragement to the scheme of importing Africans to her own tropical dominions, and would use her influence with her allies to discountenance any such project.

Lord CLARENDON, in reply, expressed his entire concurrence in the Address, and describing the course which the Government had taken in their negotiation with France, said that the Government of the latter country had always protested its anxiety to avoid anything which might encourage the slave traffic. The Address was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Admiral DUNCOMB urged the employment of steam line-of-battle ships for the conveyance of troops to India.

Sir CHARLES WOOD showed that there were many difficulties in the way of adapting these vessels for the conveyance of troops, and urged that, for a voyage of such length, fast sailing vessels could make the transit quicker. He gave notice of his intention of moving an estimate for 2,000 additional seamen for the navy.

THE ADMISSION OF JEWS INTO PARLIAMENT.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked the Government to give him a day on which to bring forward a bill of which he had given notice, for the alteration of Parliamentary Oaths. The Noble Lord was proceeded to state the nature of the bill, speaking on a motion for the adjournment of the House to Monday, when he was interrupted on the point of order, and therefore only asked when the Government would give him a day for his bill.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the days of the session were numbered, and very important measures remained incomplete; he declined, therefore, to fix a day for the bill in question until the Government business was further advanced.

THE SUZ CANAL.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Griffith, repeated what he had stated on a former evening regarding the Suez scheme, that it was physically impracticable, except at an enormous cost, and that it was highly objectionable in a political point of view with reference to the security of our Indian possessions and our settled policy to prevent the separation of Egypt from Turkey.

Mr. R. STEPHENSON was of opinion, upon scientific and engineering grounds, that the scheme was undesirable.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired when the papers relating to the affairs of India would be produced, and when a day would be fixed for the discussion on the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON said the papers would be ready in a few days. As another Indian mail would be due at the end of the next (the present) week, he proposed to wait until Monday, the 27th, before the Indian debate was brought on.

THE CHINESE AND PERSIAN WARS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in moving a resolution granting £500,000 towards reimbursing the East India Company a moiety of the expenses of the Persian war, stated the view which the Government had taken of the war—that it was mainly to maintain the independence of Herat, and, looking to the general politics of Asia, they had felt themselves justified, he said, in undertaking to pay to the Indian Government half of the extraordinary expenses of the war, conditional on the assent of Parliament. There would be a further vote for a payment to the East India Company on account of the late China war, and a vote of credit for the naval and military operations in China of £400,000, besides a supplementary vote in the Navy Estimates of £100,000. Some apprehensions, he observed, had been entertained of a pressure upon the English Exchequer on account of the occurrences in India; but whatever additional military forces might be furnished to India, the burden would fall upon the Indian finances, not on those of England; so that he did not anticipate the necessity of calling upon the House in the present session for any additional estimates for the military force sent to India.

The debate which ensued spread over a large area, embracing the policy of the Persian war, the finances both of England and India, and the China war, which Mr. Gladstone again denounced. The votes were at length agreed to.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S OATHS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved to leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 108, entitled "An Act to remove Doubts as to the Validity of certain Oaths," the purport of which he explained, and stated that his bill would enable all persons in all cases to take an oath in such a form as would be binding on their conscience.

Mr. WALPOLE observed that this was an attempt to discuss a second time a question already decided by Parliament this session. To maintain the dignity and authority of Parliament, this bill should not be allowed to be introduced, and he should oppose the motion.

After a smart and somewhat angry discussion, and repeated divisions, Lord J. Russell withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JULY 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RIVER CONSERVANCY.

The Thames Conservancy Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord St. Leonards.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE opposed the measure, and moved that it be read a second time that day three months.

On this motion the House divided, when the second reading was carried by 44 to 5.

The Mersey Conservancy Bill was also read a second time, after considerable discussion, in which the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Derby, Lord Ravensworth, Lord Wensleydale, and the Marquis of Clanricarde, took part.

Several other Bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. V. SMITH stated, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Roebuck, that no information had been received by the Government of any disaffection among the native troops at Bombay, and that his impression from the last accounts was that none whatever had made its appearance in either the Bombay or the Madras army.

OUR DEFENCES.—THE INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

Mr. BENTINCK called attention to the state of the naval and military defences of the country, with the view of obtaining from the Government some more satisfactory information upon the subject than had been afforded in the replies of Lord Palmerston and Sir C. Wood.

Lord V. VANE TEMPEST wished to learn what measures the Government proposed to take in order to replace the large force about to be sent abroad.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS protested against any attempt to stimulate the Government to increase the standing army; while Colonel KNOX insisted that the forces about to be sent to the East should be replaced at a very early period.

Lord PALMERSTON said, there was no reason for calling upon Parliament to increase the forces; but if an emergency should arise, an application could be made to Parliament. To replace the troops sent to India recruiting had been ordered. To have recourse to the militia would be a very expensive mode of recruiting for the line; and Government had no power to embody the militia, except in certain exigencies, without the sanction of Parliament. In reply to Lord Vane Tempest, the Noble Lord stated that the amount of force either embarked or under orders for India was about 20,000 men, partly recruits for the European corps in the service of the Company, partly infantry of the line, partly cavalry, and about 1,000 artillery. If it should be found necessary to send further reinforcements, the Government would apply to Parliament.

Replying to some observations on our naval defences by Mr. LINDSAY and Sir CHARLES NAPIER,

Sir C. WOOD asserted that, while there was less prospect of any war, the naval defences of the country were in a better condition than for the last forty years.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked the Government to give some further explanation as to our unfortunate quarrel with China, contending that the House ought to know what were the intentions of the Government with reference to this quarrel, and what was the force which they designed to employ in carrying them into execution. He wished likewise for more explicit information with respect to the diversion of the troops destined for China to India, not being able to understand, he said, whether the Government had distinctly authorised this diversion.

Sir C. WOOD said the intentions of the Government had been already explained by Lord Palmerston—namely, that Lord Elgin had been instructed to open negotiations direct with Peking. A force of 5,000 troops had been sent out to China, as well as gunboats; but, as a greater necessity arose for the employment of the troops in India, the whole of them were diverted from China thither, partly by Lord Elgin's authority, and partly by orders forwarded from home. If hostilities should take place in China, it would be at Canton alone; in every other part of China we were on the best possible terms with the authorities and the people.

PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, A series of clauses was proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and agreed to, authorising the Court of Probate to cause questions of fact to be tried by a jury before itself, or direct an issue to a court of law. Also a clause allowing an appeal from the County Court to the Court of Probate, and another giving compensation to Sir John Dodson in case he be not appointed Judge of the Court of Probate.

THE SAVINGS' BANK BILL.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, in answer to Mr. Baxter, that it was not his intention to persevere with the Savings' Bank Bill this session. He subsequently withdrew the measure.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
TITLES TO LAND.

Lord ST. LEONARD'S bill on the table a bill for simplifying the titles to land, and detailed at great length the evils of the existing system.

After considerable discussion, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord Campbell took part, the bill was read a first time.

THE ADMISSION OF JEWS INTO PARLIAMENT.

Lord CAMPBELL asked the Lord Chancellor for information as to the state of the appeal to their Lordships' House in the case of "Miller v. Salomons," which turned on the question whether Jews could lawfully sit in Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor replied that the case had been deferred from time to time on the petition of both parties. It would now probably stand over till next year, as the session was too advanced to allow of its being heard.

Lord CAMPBELL took occasion to deprecate the project for admitting Jews into the House of Commons by a resolution of that body (as had been contemplated), as an illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary proceeding. In this opinion he was supported by the authority of Lord Brougham.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S OATHS BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, chap. 105, entitled "An Act for removing Doubts as to the Validity of certain Oaths." His object, he said, was to bring in a bill declaratory of what he believed to be the general principle of the law of this country, and to apply it to the High Court of Parliament. That principle was that oaths were to be taken in the form and manner binding upon the conscience of those who took the oath. In the Oath of Abjuration, the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," it was clear, from the origin of the oath, were not a test of the Christianity of the person taking the oath, but of his loyalty. It appeared to him that, with the concurrence of the Government, and with a large majority of the House of Commons in its favour, the other House would not reject the bill.

Mr. WALPOLE commented upon the anomalous, and, as he maintained, unprecedented, course pursued by Lord J. Russell in introducing a measure substantially identical with one previously rejected during the same session. He further deprecated any proceeding calculated to challenge collision with the House of Lords, as he believed this bill inevitably would.

Mr. DILLWYN thought that House should not be allowed to sit in judgment upon the proper privileges of the House of Commons. At the same time he had a doubt as to the expediency of the course proposed to be taken by Lord J. Russell, though he should support his motion.

Mr. PAIK observed that there was no great popular demonstration in favour of the motion, and that there was no excuse for Lord John's urging it at the end of the session.

Mr. GILPIN declared that it was intolerable to have the frequently-expressed opinion of that House necessarily overruled by a majority of the other branch of the Legislature.

Mr. M. NEWBURY, who opposed the bill, denounced the attempt to bring on a conflict between the Lords and Commons merely in the interest of a single individual.

Mr. LIDDELL, though an advocate of the admission of Jews to Parliament, considered this a matter rather of policy than of principle, and could not make up his mind to vote for the motion. He thought there was another mode of settling the question, by a resolution of the House.

Mr. AYTON took an opposite view. He supported the bill, but considered the proposed resolution an unwarrantable stretch of the privilege of the House. The bill lately rejected by the Peers would, he was convinced, have been passed, if it had received a warmer support from the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON said he should support the motion, though he must reserve his observations upon the bill until he saw more clearly what its provisions were. But he could not undertake to postpone Government business for the purpose of passing this bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he had been only by accident prevented from voting for the original bill in favour of Jewish emancipation, and would vote for the present measure. The Right Hon. Member proceeded to advise the House to act upon the question strictly within the limits of parliamentary precedent. It was better to leave the result to the good sense of the Peers, than to challenge a constitutional crisis. The bill presented by Lord J. Russell, as he understood it, offered a compromise which might fairly be accepted by the Commons and offered to the Peers.

Mr. WHITFIELD contended that the bill, so far as it had been explained, was a clumsy instrument for achieving an unconstitutional object.

After a few words in opposition to the bill from Mr. Hildyard, and in its support from Mr. Horsman,

Lord J. RUSSELL briefly replied, defending his measure from various objections urged during the debate, but confessing that, after the announcement of the Prime Minister, there was little prospect of passing it in the present session. The House divided, when the motion was carried by 245 to 154.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Mr. CAIRD obtained leave to bring a bill to provide for the collection of agricultural statistics in England and Wales. He observed that it differed materially from the measure of Government; that it was not compulsory, and that its machinery would be not that of the Poor-law, but of the Registrar-General.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Sir E. PEERY withdrew the second reading of his bill in consequence of the absence of Learned Members whose presence was necessary for a full legal discussion of the merits of the bill. He therefore moved that it be referred to a select committee. As the House, it was said, would not rise before the 20th of August, he thought the committee would have an opportunity of meeting several times before that time, and consider the provisions of the bill.

THE MOTION WAS AGREED TO.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND BILL).

On the motion for the second reading of this bill,

Mr. MAGUIRE moved, in consequence of the Hon. Gentleman who introduced the bill no longer being a Member of the House, that the order for its second reading should be read and discharged. He urged the importance of the subject, which he considered could only be amicably settled by the Government taking it up.

Messrs. Hatchell, Greer, Bagwell, and the O'Donoghue expressed a similar opinion.

Mr. H. HERBERT said that he felt certain that if Hon. Members connected with Ireland turned their attention to the question during the recess, and were fair and moderate in their demands in any bill they might introduce next session, her Majesty's Government would give the important subject their serious consideration.

The order for the second reading of the bill was then read and discharged.

BURIALS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. MASSEY moved a clause by which clergymen would be empowered to bury the dead in any burial-ground prior to consecration.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the grievance complained of by members of the Church of England was that they could not by the present law be buried in unconsecrated ground with the rites of the Church of England; but this clause would not remedy that grievance. The clause before the committee proposed to give incumbents the power to bury in unconsecrated ground, but it did not make it compulsory on them to do so. If they refused to bury in unconsecrated ground with the rites of the Church of England, they could not be compelled to do so by this clause, and therefore its operation would be left to their choice.

After some discussion, the clause was read a second time. Several other new clauses were added, and the bill passed through committee.

Some other business having been transacted, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Marquis of BRADLAKE read her Majesty's gracious reply to the address presented by the House on the subject of the African slave. It was as follows:—"I have received your address on the subject of African emigration, and you may be assured of my earnest desire to discourage all schemes for the emigration of negroes from the African Continent by any means likely to promote a traffic in slaves."

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Lord BROUGHAM, in an elaborate speech, called the attention of the House to the defective working of the bankruptcy laws, and laid on the table a bill to remedy those defects.

The Lord Chancellor replied in fitting terms, and promised to give the bill every attention.

The bill was then read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

On the order for the second reading of the Superannuation Act Amendment Bill, moved by Lord NAAS,

Mr. WILSON, in opposition to the motion, examined at length the conditions under which the functionaries employed in public departments held their situations, and the scale of salaries they received. On the former point he maintained that the sums they paid to the superannuation fund could not be considered deductions from their incomes, as the salaries had in every case been settled on that basis, and the terms were voluntarily and knowingly accepted. The plea of injustice, therefore, fell to the ground. Respecting the scale of pay, he compared the position of a public employé with that of a clerk in the Bank of England and other large establishments, contending that the Govern-

ment were much the more liberal in their allowances. The Hon. Member quoted many passages from the report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the subject, and submitted that no case had been made out for the present bill sufficient to justify the heavy expense it would entail upon the national revenues.

The bill was supported by Mr. Clive and Mr. Weymouth, and opposed by Sir F. Baring. Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Rich also spoke, and the last-mentioned Hon. Member continued to address the House until a quarter to four, when the debate was necessarily suspended.

TINSEL DECORATIONS.

Lord HOTHAM complained of the existing practice by which the insignia of the Order of the Bath were required to be returned after the death of the wearers. He also commented upon the tinsel of which the star was composed; it was so tawdry that no officer could wear it, but was obliged to have a more presentable decoration made at his own expense.

General CORDINGTON spoke of the mortification experienced in the Crimea at the contrast presented between the silver star received by the French officers decorated with the order and the piece of tinsel given on the same occasion to the officers of the British army.

Lord PALMERSTON thought the return of the insignia after an officer's decease was unobjectionable. Respecting the materials of which the star was composed, he thought the question well deserved consideration by the House, with whom it lay to vote the money for the cost of medals and decorations.

WAR EXPENSES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the supplementary estimate of £400,000 towards reimbursing the East India Company a moiety of the extraordinary expense of the Persian war. The vote was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, in moving the estimate of £500,000 for adjusting the account with the East India Company of the expenses of the late China war, explained that there was a set-off against the Company amounting to £500,000, so that by the ultimate adjustment the vote would be reduced eventually to £30,000. This vote was also agreed to.

RESIGNATION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD.—At a meeting held at the London Tavern on Thursday, Baron Rothschild resigned his seat, in order to the issue of a new writ. He announced his intention, however, of again appearing in the field as a candidate.

OXFORD ELECTION.—Mr. Cardwell has been returned for the City of Oxford. The numbers at the close of the poll were for Mr. Cardwell, 1,085; for Mr. Thackeray, 1,018.

Lord SUSEX LENNOX, brother of the Duke of Richmond, appeared in the Insolvent Court this week; his debts were estimated at £1,900. He had an allowance from the Duke of £375 per annum.

SIR JAMES BROOK writes to his Norfolk friends that tranquillity has been restored to the colony of Labuan, and speaks of its reviving prospects.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY have undertaken to defray the expense of the passage to India of officers ordered to rejoin their regiments there before the expiration of their leave.

AMERICAN CIVILITY.—The civility (not to say condescension) of our American brethren is becoming too much for us. Recently, a leading New York journal declared that the almighty nation would be very glad to see the Prince of Wales, if that gentleman would go over as Alfred Guelph, Esq. Now, the American President sends word to an American merchant or something of that sort now in England, that if Queen Victoria has anything to say to him, he is very willing to hear it. Writing to Mr. Cyrus Field, Mr. Buchanan says, "I hasten to say that I shall feel much honoured if the first (telegraphic) message across the Atlantic be one from Queen Victoria to the President of the United States, and I need not assure you I will endeavour to answer it in a spirit and manner becoming the great occasion." What sort of a message from the lady would Mr. Buchanan like?

THE PLOT AGAINST THE EMPEROR'S LIFE.—Federico Campanella, dating from West Brompton, writes to the newspapers as follows:—"I read in an article of the French 'Moniteur,' my name mentioned as one of the accomplices of a pretended plot against the life of Louis Napoleon. I give a formal denial to such an absurd accusation."

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has presented a demand to the Council of State for the payment of a sum of 1,700,000 francs, on account of the mission of M. de Moray to Russia. 1,700,000 francs, or £68,000, is a very handsome sum. It is not said whether it comprises the whole of the money the mission cost the country.

THE LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—The report of the select committee on this corps has been printed. The committee think that the terms of enlistment were not violated by the immediate discharge of the corps on its return from the East. They regret, however, that in discharging the men the ordinary rules of the service have not been observed, as then all claims must have been investigated and settled prior to a claimant receiving his parchment discharge. The committee, however, find that the Government did notify to the men their readiness to investigate all claims, and to settle them when proved; that this inquiry was accordingly instituted, and still continues. They say, "Your committee cannot quit this subject without receding to the recollection of the House that a time may come when the services of our artisans may be again needed for the support and furtherance of the most important interests of our common country, and that it will depend upon the opinion entertained by the working classes as to the justice of the Government towards them, whether those services can be obtained; they would therefore suggest that all the unsettled demands made by the Land Transport Corps, and the various classes of artificers engaged during the late war, should be carefully and justly examined by the departments which employed them; that no niggard, narrow spirit should preside over the examination, and that claims justly made should in all cases be frankly acknowledged and generously discharged." The committee point out the proved want of unity in the relation of the Secretary-for-War and the Commander-in-Chief with reference to the corps, and call attention to the fact, proved by Colonel Wetherall, that during the time the army was in the Crimea the Land Transport Corps was not under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in England.

DESIGNS FOR THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

THE successful designs for the new Government buildings, which until lately formed so great an attraction at Westminster-hall, have now been literally thrown into the back-ground (for they still occupy the walls) by the models for the monument which it is intended to erect to the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral. As in the case of the architectural designs, the models are distinguished only by mottoes, and the descriptions which accompany them are of course equally anonymous.

The authors of many of the models seem to be already known, this one being freely attributed to Gibson, that one to Bell, and so on; though, as it would be not only unsafe, but positively unfair, to mention the presumed sculptor in connection with any of the miniature monuments now exhibited, in noticing this exhibition we shall not attempt to say which design will probably carry off the prize; to "name the winner," as it were; as in horse-racing, it is not by any means certain that the best will gain the day. It would also be simple enough to say which is the best, and the question being one not of science, but of art, it would be impossible to disprove our assertion, whatever it might be. This course also we must decline to adopt, and we shall, in fact, confine ourselves as much as possible to describing the general characteristics of the models sent in, occasionally pausing to say a word in particular about those which are very remarkable, either for their beauty or their absurdity. There are many which are merely common-place, and which attract so little notice that they deserve none at all.

Altogether, the result of the invitation to compete appears to have been most satisfactory. In the three lines of models extending from one end of the hall to the other there are several of great merit, and very few which are thoroughly bad. There is nothing, for instance, so helplessly ridiculous as the design sent in fifteen or twenty years ago for the figure of Nelson, at the top of the monument erected in his honour, and which consisted of nothing else than Nelson rising from the sea and bearing a naked sword, which was, nevertheless, not an atom less bare than the hero himself.

The competing sculptors have represented the Duke sometimes as a warrior and a statesman, in other instances as a patriot equally ready to serve his country in peace and war, but nearly always in a two-fold character. The worst of this mode of treatment is, that it contains an essential error. The Field-Marshal sat in the House of Lords, but the General was not a Statesman, in the proper sense of the word. Even Napoleon, great legislator as he is, is only known in the popular story as a military conqueror; and it is impossible the Duke of Wellington can ever be remembered either as an orator, a diplomatist, or a politician of any kind. Looked upon as a "rampant against popular aggression," or as "a dyke to keep off the flood of democracy," he must certainly be considered a failure; yet these were the rôles he was supposed by his party to be playing throughout the whole of his political career. He opposed Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the corn laws, as he would now have opposed the Jew Bill. He appeared anxious to introduce the blind obedience of the camp into the

senate; and putting his military qualities out of the question, he was a man who would have graced a Louis-Napoleon's deliberative assembly, but who, in the British Parliament, was merely a powerful impediment to popular progress. One design in the present Exhibition represents the Duke arresting with his foot the ball of despotism as it rolls along the earth; but it is evident, once admitting the bill, that it might as well be called "reform" as anything else. However, the author of the design is a Frenchman, and knows no better.

In history the political side of the Duke's career can be dealt with, but in sculpture, which avoids the details of a story, and confines itself to its essence, as exemplified in some one striking fact, any attempt to force upon the world the notion that he was a statesman, will have a fatal effect. One of the very best designs exhibited (68) suffers materially from this error. Of course, if it be once granted that the Duke of Wellington was a great statesman as well as a great general, a fine effect may be produced by placing one of his exploits on the theatre of war in sculptured antithesis to some achievement performed in the arena of politics. The only difficulty is to find the achievement. The sculptor, however, having executed an admirable *alto-relievo* of the battle of Waterloo on one side of his pedestal, has to balance it with a similar representation of some scene in the House of Lords; and accordingly, on the other side, we have the Duke haranguing the peers on the occasion of the abolition of the Corn-laws—so, at least, we guess from the inscription, "18th May, 1846." The date "18th June, 1815," or "18th June" alone, tells its tale to every one in England; but does one person in a thousand know what took place on the 18th May, 1846? and having been informed, does he feel very much impressed by it? Of course there is nothing to boast of in being ignorant of certain dates in Parliamentary history, but it so happens that the vast majority of Englishmen have no notion as to what the Duke said on the 18th May, 1846, and we are sure the sculptor himself—when he had at last hit upon what he is now bound to consider the great political event in his hero's life—had some trouble in discovering when it took place.

More than one sculptor has seized upon the fact that the Duke served in several parts of the globe, but no one has been able to make anything of it. In one model we have India, Portugal, Spain, and Belgium, respectively at each of the four corners. India has a beard, Spain has a handsomely round his head, and Belgium wears a helmet—Heaven alone knows why. Fancy, too, a sculptor having the taste, or the sense, or the heart, to confound France, India, and Ireland together as the scenes of Wellington's triumphs! Does he suppose Ireland is a foreign country? or does he think it ought to be treated like one (as it occasionally has been)? or does he set to work without thinking at all? It is evident that the blunder in the case we have just mentioned consists in placing India, Spain, France, &c., in the same category, when the Duke of Wellington subjected the Indians, rescued the Spaniards, and conquered the French. There is no propriety in symbolising the country in which the hero fought his battles; the sculptor should give us the nation who were overthrown, or the nations who were liberated—or both; but for the mere scenes of the exploits we care no more than for the cover of a poem, or the boards on which a great tragedian has once trod.

Of those designs which include representations of the Duke's important battles, it must be said that the effect is somewhat monotonous. One battle is so very like another. It is impossible to relieve these eternal fights by episodes which did not occur, and in the career of the Duke of Wellington this want of relief absolutely existed. Here we see with what terrible difficulty the sculptor has to deal. He has to erect an heroic monument, and he "wants a hero." The real hero, we know, is in the habit of erecting his own *perennius*, and the commemorative artist has only to follow him. But there are no striking anecdotes about the Duke of Wellington; there are no picturesque points in his life. He never crossed a Rubicon, nor invaded an unknown country; nor said a good thing to sailors in a storm. We can all, "in our mind's eye," see Napoleon with his coat buttoned up to his throat in Egypt, and with his collar open in Russia; but you cannot get a picture out of the "Life of the Duke of Wellington." All you can do is to imitate Mr. Lett's process in some of his weaker caricatures—represent the Duke speaking to some one, or looking at something, and explain the scene by an extract from Colonel Gurwood's despatches.

One artist, who has adopted this latter system, has placed the Duke of Wellington and one of his aides-de-camp in a sort of Punch and Judy show, beneath which he has inscribed the curious speech addressed by the Commander-in-Chief at Waterloo to the only officer on his staff who was still unwounded. Fearing the Duke might himself be struck down, this officer naturally inquired what his general's plan for continuing the battle might be; to which the latter replied, "My plan consists in dying here to the last man!" The Russian soldier, who only the other day remained on duty outside a burning house, until his sentry-box and even his clock were consumed, was capable of such a plan as the above; and so was Lord Raglan, as he proved (when, if he had been capable of planning, there would have been no occasion for doing so) at the disastrous victory of Inkermann. The monument to the Duke of Wellington's memory is not to be a satirical one, and sculptors should remember that there is a place for everything, and that a mausoleum is not the place for irony.

Those sculptors who represent the Duke of Wellington merely as a commander, have generally adorned their pedestals with figures of British soldiers. In many instances there is one at each corner—a Highlandman, a grenadier, a soldier of the line, and perhaps a dragon. Some have taken the Lamarine view of Wellington, and have made him a mere *sabreur*. But he was something more than that, and something more than a great general, for he was certainly a devoted patriot; and although, considered as a subject for a poem, a picture, a statue, or a play, he was no hero, he possessed many elevated qualities (such as devotion and justice) in which heroes are occasionally deficient.

Several artists appear to have been chiefly struck by the moral qualities of Wellington, and have embodied them with more or less success in figures grouped around the pedestal.

One of the simplest, most original, and above all most impressive of the designs, is 36. The angel of death is closing the bronze gates of a mausoleum which contains the Duke's remains. Above is an idealised figure of Wellington sitting on a pedestal inscribed with the word "Duty."

Among the amusing specimens of monumental sculpture we may notice the following:—

"England's Pride" (81), is simply the Duke standing by the side of his horse—a design which would have been more appropriate in the sepulchre of a defunct jockey.

"I have done my duty" (26), shows the Duke partly covered with a toga, peplos or blanket, on the top of a tomb.

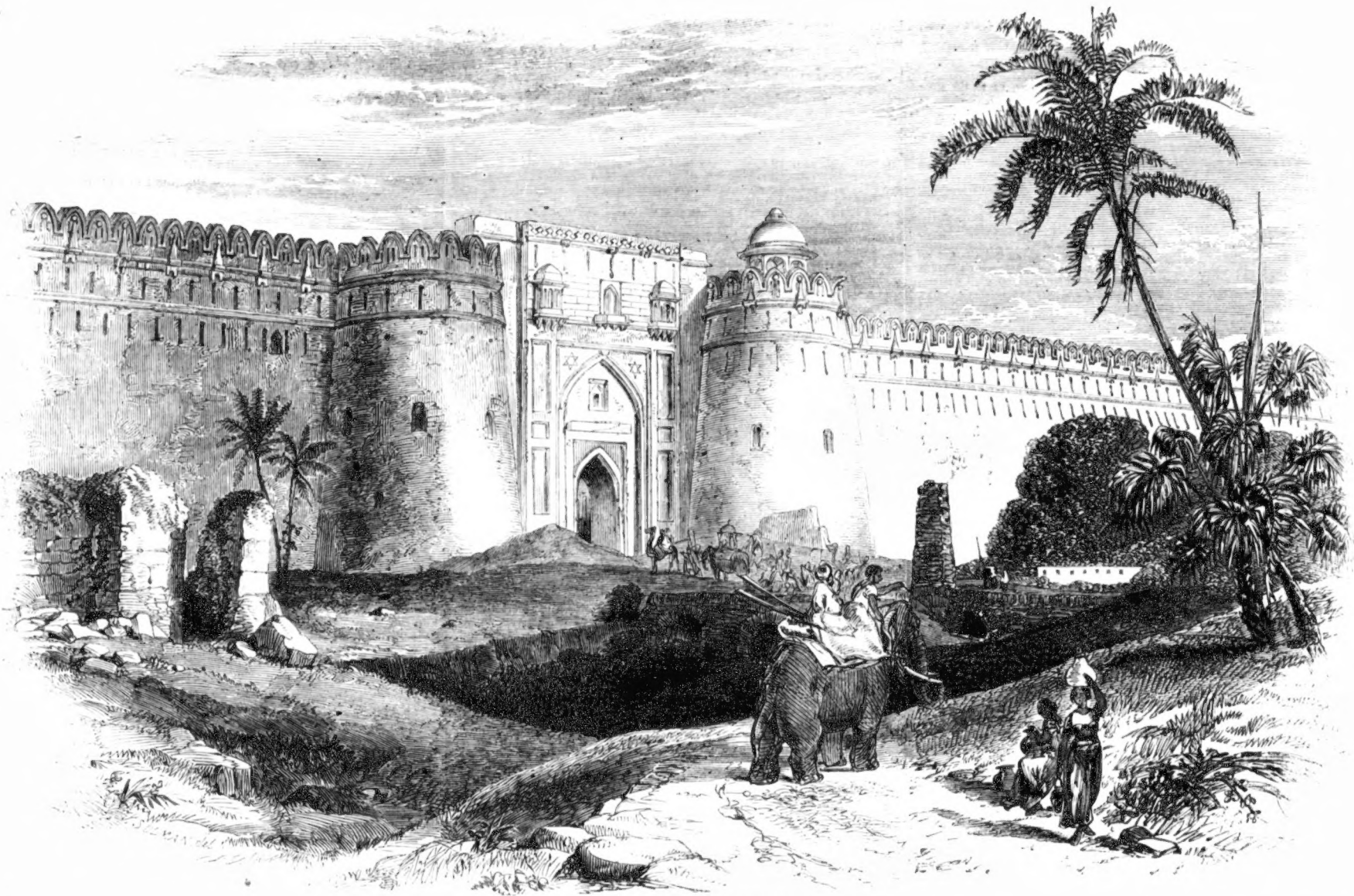
In design 30, her Majesty Queen Victoria is seen holding a shield, which bears the effigy of the Duke. Is not this complimentary to a great general?

In 31, Britannia is seen by the side of a bed guarded by lions, on which (the bed, not the lions) the Duke is lying in full dress, with his straps on.

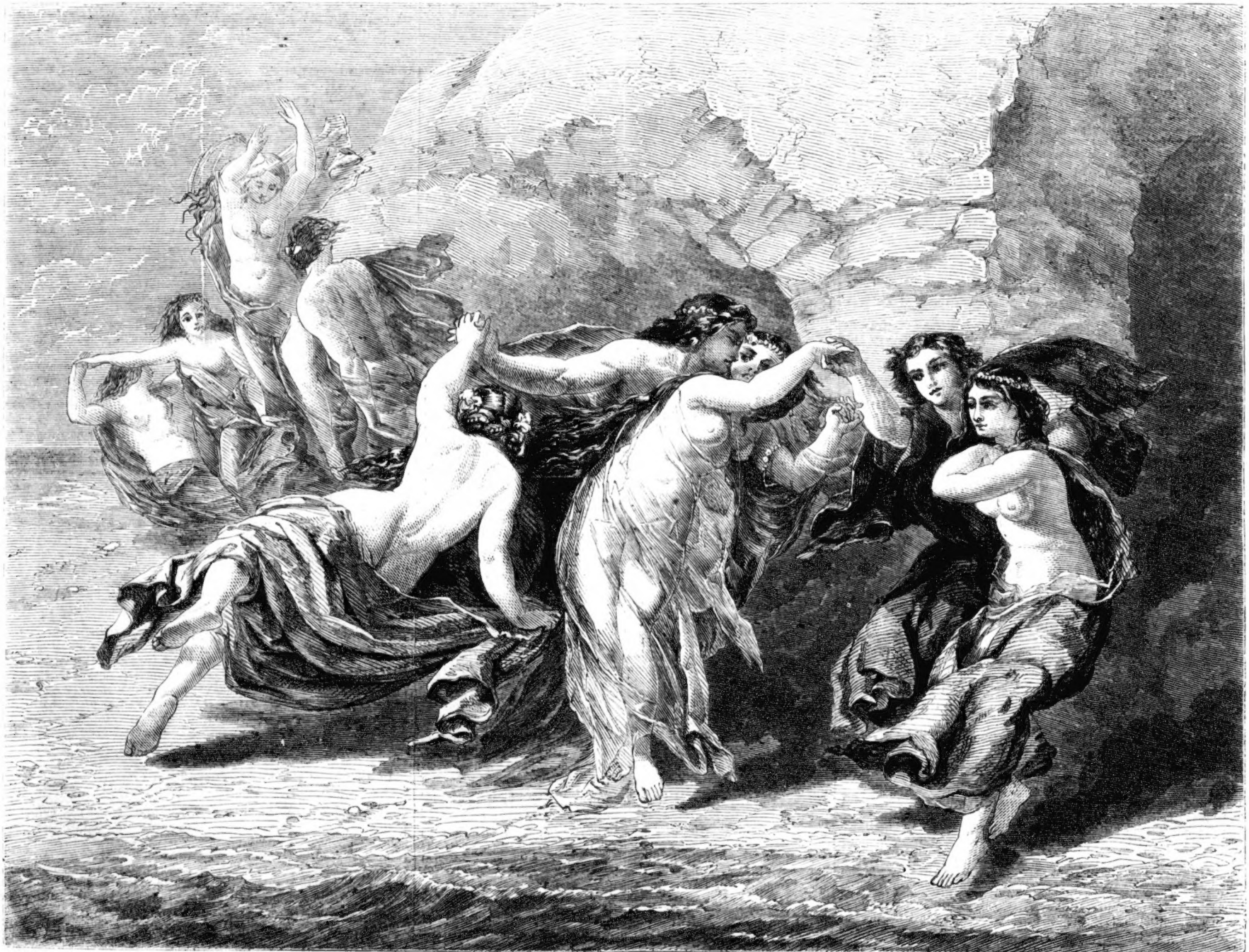
But perhaps the worst of all is No. 1, the first that attracts the visitor's attention on entering the room. It exhibits the Duke standing on a pedestal, which is balanced on a globe, which is poised on a column like a corkscrew, which rests on another pedestal, which is supported by a circle of colonnettes. The Duke looks like one of the knock-em-down figures of a fair, and people are wondering every moment how it happens that the entire device does not fall to pieces.

SHERE SHAH'S FORT, DELHI.

In a few hours after the appearance of these pages, we shall probably have news of the capture of Delhi. Opinions seem to be at present very much divided as to the natural strength of the place. We hear it said by one newspaper authority, that the city is as strong as Moolien, by another its defences are talked of as a dry ditch and a tall garden wall. More reliable authorities inform us that Delhi, which is seven miles in circumference, is situated on a rocky eminence, and is surrounded by walls constructed of large blocks of gray granite, with bastions and intervening towers. It has seven gates of freestone, and has recently been strengthened by the British Government with a moat and glacis. We engrave a representation of the western entrance of the Shere Shah's Fort.



WESTERN ENTRANCE TO SHERE SHAH'S FORT, DELHI



"COME UNTO THESE YELLOW SANDS."—TEMPEST, ACT I. SCENE 2.—(FROM A PAINTING BY NAISH, IN THE PORTLAND GALLERY.)



THE PEDLAR.—(FROM A PICTURE BY T. F. MARSHALL, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)



FALSTAFF PROMISING TO MARRY DAME QUICKLY.—(FROM A PAINTING BY D. W. D'AVANT, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.)

CLOSING OF THE PICTURE EXHIBITIONS.

With the present week closes, perhaps, one of the busiest seasons of art-activity which it has been our lot to record for many years. Excellence may have been in a great many instances found wanting in the pictorial performances which have been so liberally displayed since last spring; but as regards abundance we fancy few, if any, complaints can be made. Prefixed to the advertisements of our picture exhibitions, the Royal Academy, the Old and New Water-colour Societies, the Portland Gallery, the Modern French School, we find now the ominous words "Will shortly close," and within a very few days the galleries, whose walls have glowed with vivid colour, and whose precincts have been honoured by the presence of intellect and rank and beauty, will be desolate and abandoned. It yet remains for us to record a few words of notice to one or two works which have hitherto remained uncriticised, owing to our having selected them as subjects for engravings, and to the publication of these illustrations having been unavoidably delayed.

"COME WINTO THESE YELLOW SANDS."

There may be, we admit, two minds about Mr. Charles Kean's latest revival at the Princess's—Shakespeare's grand play of the "Tempest." Some may think that it is the most magnificent spectacle ever exhibited to the British public; others may entertain the idea that it is a mere farrago of upholstery and stage decorations; our own opinion on the subject we have already placed on record. The controversy which has arisen with regard to the merits of the scenic effect nightly presented to the audience of the Princess's, gives immediate interest to a pictorial representation which owes its inspiration to one of Ariel's charming songs. How far the painter, Mr. Naish, has succeeded in embodying the real sentiment conveyed in Ariel's language must be a moot-point with the lovers of the great poet whom he has attempted to illustrate. In simple justice, however, to Mr. Naish, we may observe that his nymphs, although far too substantial for fairies, are graceful and well drawn, and that his composition, if judged by academic rules, may safely challenge criticism.

FALSTAFF PROMISING TO MARRY DAME QUICKLY.

As many artists have attempted the pictorial delineation of the "fat knight," as actors have essayed to embody his genial characteristics on the stage; and the failures have almost, in either case, been commensurate with the attempts. From Stothard to George Cruikshank, in the artistic point of view, and from Dowton to Bartley in the dramatic, essays unnumbered have been made to place before us the counterfeit presentment of Shakespeare's great comic hero. It would be absurd as insincere to tell Mr. D. W. Deane, that he has in his picture of "Falstaff promising to Marry Dame Quickly," fulfilled all the requirements which, perhaps hypercritically, we expect in the portraiture of Prince Hal's corpulent friend; still, he has succeeded in infusing into his picture a considerable amount of Shakspearian humour and Shakspearian truth. The half-pleased, half-incredulous expression of the Dame is especially successful; and the "suspicion" of Falstaff's friends, Bardolph, Nym, and Pistol, carousing in the background, is very discreetly, though comically, conveyed.

THE PEDLAR.

Mr. Marshall has sought to perpetuate the pleasant traditions existing in English country places, about the pedlar with his basket full of small wares, and he has succeeded in producing a picture very suggestive of quiet English life and rural pleasures. The story told by Mr. Marshall is surely simple enough to be understood by all corners. A pedlar, with his newest and most garish ribbons, is exhibiting his stock in trade to a damsel at a window, who leans over the merchandise exposed with evident pleasure, while her sister is busy in garden work, but turns a half-pleased ear to the evidently voluble dealer in "small ware." Good drawing, pleasant composition, and judicious management of colour, distinguish this picture; and if we cannot award to it the praise of being a great performance, we can in sincerity say that it is a very pleasing one.

TITLE-PAGE, PREFACE, AND INDEX TO VOL. IV. of the "Illustrated Times" are now ready, and may be obtained of the agents, price 1d., or free by Post from the Office for Two Stamps.

Cases for Binding Vol. IV. are also ready, price 2s.

POSTAL DISTRICT MAP OF LONDON,
(Size 2 Feet 3 Inches by 3 Feet.)

The above may still be procured of the Agents for the "Illustrated Times," but it will not be sold separately from No. 101 of the Paper, the price of which, with the Map is 5d.; or the Map and Paper will be sent, Post free, from the Office, on the receipt of Seven Stamps.

NOTICE.—Number 37 (the Rugeley Number of the "Illustrated Times") and Number 91, containing engravings of the wreck of the "Northern Belle," which have been for some time out of print, are again reprinted, and may now be obtained of all the agents. Early application should be made for copies, as no further reprint will be undertaken when the present edition is exhausted.

* * THE HISTORY OF THE RUGELEY POISONINGS, including a long Memoir of Palmer, and a full report of his Trial, Illustrated with Sixty Engravings, is now reprinted, Price 6s., or free by Post, 8d.

ERRATUM.—In the first paragraph of the column "Law and Crime," in last week's impression, for "and possibly a cane," read "and possibly a case."

* * We are compelled this week to apologise for the author of "The Baddington Peerage," who had not favoured us with his copy up to the time we were obliged to go to press.

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1857.

THE THAMES CONSERVANCY.

We will be bound that not one in ten of our readers know what arrangements have been lately making for the management of our Father Thames. The classic old river-god—dear to Collins, to Thomson, and to Gray—is about to be handed over to a "Board," who are to have a very complete control of him. This is settled by the triumph of the "Thames Conservancy Bill," on its second reading in the Lords last Monday.

It is a history which illustrates our way of doing things in this country. For many years back people have been complaining that the river is foul, that its banks are ugly, and that its prospects are bad. Well, some fourteen years ago, it was regularly examined by engineers, Admiralty and others, and a plan for its improvement submitted to the Corporation of London, which body, it seems, are its natural guardians. But here began a dispute. The Corporation claimed property in the bed and soil, and not mere "conservancy" only. The Woods and Forests, *ex parte* the Crown, whose rights they thought invaded, brought an action against them. The action lasted twelve or thirteen years, during which, of course, the river got fouler, and its banks uglier than ever. Lord Campbell says that there is no doubt of the Crown's being in the right. But Government was not decided enough to take a firm resolution, so a "compromise" was concocted—a compromise resulting in the Bill above-mentioned, which passed the Commons by a majority of ninety-four, and has just passed the Lords by a majority of thirty-nine. The said Bill, by the way, has gone through its stages, as a kind of private-public Bill (private in form, public in consequences)—something like a prince travelling incog.

Now, what does this Bill achieve by way of compromise? The Board is to be a mixture of Corporation men and Government men, in such proportions that the former—the unreformed Corporation of London—shall always have the majority! The "Lord Mayor, two

Aldermen, and four Common-Councillmen," will out-weigh the Government and the Trinity House on every occasion when it is their interest so to do. Such is the compliment paid that body, just as everybody begins to wonder that such a body is allowed to escape reform and purification.

Let us now see what powers this Board, so happily constituted, will be allowed to exercise. They are such as the following:—

The power of licensing landholders to make docks and wharves.

The power of taking tolls for, and leasing, new piers and landing-places.

The power of making, altering, and removing piers and landing-places.

All which involve copious rights of taxation, and of interference with proprietors in four different counties.

But what an amount of knowledge and labour do the possession of such rights and the exercise of them demand! There are questions of navigation to be considered; questions of engineering; questions of law, and questions of taste. All these come under the ken, and submit to the decision, of some very respectable city tradesmen, already busy enough with other duties, and remarkable for an obstinate resistance to all innovation—men whose work (in the progress of time and of commerce) has far outgrown their capabilities. We may expect, therefore, first, that there will be no large works of any kind undertaken; and next, that every small work will occasion disputes and law-suits. And yet the times are not such as that we can afford to leave things in this state. The condition of the river—long loathsome—is now becoming appalling. As the Duke of Newcastle said on Monday night, its state is dreadful between Westminster and Blackwall. Nay, he went so far as to predict some disease as the result of its corruption. The fact is, that time and neglect have spoiled the river just as they have the Corporation.

The defences set up for the Bill are queer enough. We are told to expect that the Corporation will take more care of the river now that they are secure of a majority in conducting it, than when they were liable to be deprived of conservancy and all by a reform bill. We are asked to wait for a future, for which there is no past to prepare us. We are requested to hope from a clique formed out of a decadent body, work which would demand all the genius and enterprise of a new association bent on attacking the difficulty with heart and soul.

The real plea of the Government, however, is that made by Lord Granville, who "defended the Bill, because it was calculated to settle the long-standing disputes between the Crown and the Corporation." That is to say, because it patched up a compromise which relieved the Government from a bore, and saved them the trouble which a right adjustment of the disputes, and a thorough reform of the river, would involve. The Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to think further controversies possible, but his mind is easy, for "if upon experience it should be found that the City abused their powers for partial objects, it would then become the duty of the representatives of the Government to bring the matter under their consideration, and if he held office he should consider himself bound to revise the arrangement, and submit to this House a new constitution of the Board."

There is the true official tone about this, and the reader is left to contemplate a distant disturbance, and a more distant reform, at some future period.

Of the prospects of the river we can now form an opinion. But the whole history illustrates our system of government. Disputes for fourteen years as to who has a right to act; a complete cessation of action during the interval in consequence; a compromise at the end, deciding nothing, and patching up the difficulty: these are beyond doubt English phenomena just now. And no doubt we shall be told, in accordance with fashionable philosophy, that to complain of such things is to be hostile to British freedom, and devoted to despotism, and that nobody can clean a river who is not a tyrant. Every other social measure of the day that comes up, has some such short-comings as this Bill, and when the public complaint is made, the back bureaucratic answer is ready, and leaps cheerfully to the lips of the Peelite tool. In our time, this mode of reply will work its own cure, by encouraging a kind of fatalist insolence in Downing Street, which, duly producing its results, will make the country resolve on a more sweeping reform of that establishment than it would otherwise, perhaps, attempt. Meanwhile, the river Thames is foul, and Lord Granville is satisfied.

"ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE."

It was rumoured that Madeleine Smith was about to emigrate, but we believe the report to be false—falsely than even the shameful accusation to which Miss Smith was so recently subjected. It is by no means certain that she will even quit her native land. England might possibly spurn her, whereas Scotland sympathises with her. Such, at least, is the testimony of the "Berwick Advertiser," which speaks of a sum of money "to be presented to this unfortunate girl as an expression of public sympathy." This sum, we are further informed, "is as likely to be ten thousand pounds as less."

Now, what can the "Berwick Advertiser" mean by calling Miss Smith "an unfortunate girl?" Every one who reads the paper is aware that that term is usually applied to a girl who has been driven to misery by the faithlessness of one who was bound to befriend her. The resemblance between such a person and Miss Madeleine Smith only exists up to a certain point, for Miss Smith was never abandoned, or to speak more exactly, she was never forsaken. On the contrary, according to the defence put forward by her own counsel, the parts of the performers were reversed, and it was she who forsook her lover, in consequence of which the latter (continuing to play the wrong part) committed suicide.

Does the "Berwick Advertiser" consider Miss Smith unfortunate in another sense? Perjury and the indulgence of a criminal passion are not exactly actions on which a young lady can be congratulated; but a journalist with any self-respect does not blandly allude to them as "unfortunate"—he stigmatises them as infamous. "Unfortunate" is an epithet to which Messalina can lay no claim. It belongs to Magdalen, but to Magdalen repentant, not to the Glasgow Magdalen (or Madeleine), who listens "with wonderful composure" to the narrative of her lover's horrible death, and presents "a splendid specimen of physical power" while the details of her unhallowed passion are being communicated to a crowded court.

Why, then, is Madeleine Smith considered unfortunate, and what is there in her history with which the Scotch public can possibly sympathise? It cannot be her "physical power," which the Scotch reporters so warmly eulogise, and which appears to derive most of its force from a total want of moral perception. It cannot be her beauty, which she surrendered so readily to a lying *commis voyageur*, who sponged upon a market-gardener and shared the bed of a tavern-waiter.

As for her innocence, she was declared by implication "not innocent;" and as the verdict of "Not proven" obtained the concurrence of only a majority of the jury, what must the minority have thought about her guiltlessness? Her innocence, in the sense in which that word is usually understood when applied to a girl, has of course long since gone; and how, without either chastity or fidelity, she can be converted by the Glasgow tradesmen into a heroine, we are quite unable to understand. But our Scotch neighbours think little of the decision of a legal tribunal. They applauded in open court the verdict which set their heroine at liberty; and not content with this, must absolutely commit the indecency of presenting her with a testimonial.

However, it seems to be the fashion now to set up private testimonials against the overpowering weight of a judicial decision. During the last fortnight, advertisements have appeared in the papers, and circulars have been sent about the country, testifying the full belief of six unknown men in the innocence of one William Taylor, who is well known to have been convicted of conspiracy, and who is now suffering the just punishment of imprisonment in the House of Correction. We know nothing of the intelligence or honesty of these individuals, but we do know that our judicial decisions are guided by uprightness and understanding, and that these persons in an insulting manner deny the justice of one which was full of equity.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, after visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French early in September, will, it is said, proceed to Brussels, where her Majesty will remain for a few days on a visit to King Leopold.

A SMALL DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD will, we hear, be immediately formed for the Princess Royal. Her dame d'honneur will, it is understood, be selected by the Prussian Court, and will not, of course, commence her duties until after the marriage has taken place.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE, says rumour, suddenly left St. Cloud for Ploem-bières, last week, to remonstrate with the Emperor against committing some scandal.

A NEW ATTRACTION has been added to the National Collection of Pictures in a copy of Rembrandt's "Night Watch." The original picture is at Amsterdam. The copy now secured for the nation is a bequest from the late Mr. Holford, of Hanover Square, and has sometimes been ascribed to Gerard Dax.

LABLACHE has been seriously ill in France, and, though considerably better, he has been obliged to give up an engagement he had accepted for St. Petersburg.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has unexpectedly awarded to Mr. John Kyle, of Glasgow, 1,000 francs, for inventing a preventive and cure for the grape disease, by the use of sulphur.

THREE MEN AND A BOY were killed at Spennymoor Colliery, Durham, a few days ago, by the explosion of the boiler.

A LATE REVIEW of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards at Wormwood Scrub was, we hear, anything but satisfactory to either the Commander-in-Chief or the Inspector-General of the Cavalry; and more than one resignation, arising entirely from the "wiggling" the officers received on that day, is said to have been sent in.

THE STRENGTH OF EVERY EFFECTIVE REGIMENT IN IRELAND is to be increased to 1,000 strong, according to the "Dublin Evening Post." This simply means that recruiting is to be carried on more busily, we suppose.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT by the LORD MAYOR must have carried dismay among the betting-house gentry in the City, to whom the payment of a fine is a mere trifle; he has stated that in future he will inflict imprisonment in every case of conviction, without the option of a convenient fine.

A DRUNKEN MAN, last week, lay down on the Newport, Abergeenny, and Hereford Railway so near the rails that an engine cut off some of his hair.

AN EXCURSIONIST FROM LOUTH (Lincolnshire) being compelled to travel by second class when he had paid for first class, used the Great Northern Company for the whole amount of his fare; the judge simply awarded the difference between first and second class fare.

TWO VESSELS, the Maitland and Massahita, supposed to be slavers, have been seized at New York.

THE FRENCH MARSHAL RANDON is to finish his campaign in Algeria by an attack on the Riff Pirates.

THE BATTERY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CLYDE will be erected on a point on the Rosneath shore to the eastward of Kiltreagan. It will command the river from Cloch to Dumbarton Castle, and will be mounted with formidable ordnance.

SOME AGENTS OF PRINCE DANILO made their appearance in the village of Bercelli, Montenegro, lately, and seizing on the Pope (priest) Gjuro Popovic and his eldest son, shot them on the market place, and then hanged their bodies on a gibbet—why, nobody seems to know.

THE COPENHAGEN, which sailed from Plymouth for Melbourne last week, carried thirteen horses, seventeen head of cattle, and sixty-seven sheep, all of fine breeds, intended to improve the stock in Victoria. One is a famous race-horse, Indian Warrior, and there are four thorough-bred fillies.

ABOUT TWELVE THOUSAND SHEEP were sent from Algiers to Marseilles in two months, and greater supplies would arrive in France but from the scarcity of shipping.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has declined "for the present" to extend any encouragement to the Suez Canal scheme.

FRAUEN JOHANNAS WAGNER has deferred her final departure from the stage until the spring of 1858, when her engagement in Berlin ceases, and her marriage will take place.

THE ORINOCO, WEST INDIAN MAIL-STEAMER, which arrived at Southampton last week, had on her voyage seventy cases of yellow fever, twenty-eight of which proved fatal; but not one passenger was attacked, and those of the crew who died were all new hands, except the chief engineer.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF CONVERSIONS from Catholicism to Protestantism have lately taken place in Moravia. Generally, the converts belong to the rural population and to the female sex. These conversions are said to be mostly produced by the difficulty which the Catholic clergy throw in the way of mixed marriages.

FOUR PERSIANS have been initiated as Freemasons in the Bonaparte Lodge at Paris.

THE TOTAL SUM INSURED ON FARMING STOCK in the United Kingdom in 1846, amounted to £71,662,876, being an increase on the previous year of more than £3,443,000.

TWO LITTLE CHILDREN, Arthur and Madeleine Smith, one three years old, and the other three months, were burnt to death last week, at the village of Cudham, near Gravesend. It is supposed that the children had been playing with lucifer matches.

THE MAHARAJAH DULEEP SINGH, who was in Perthshire last season, went to Cuthbert recently, to look at some estates in that county, with a view to purchasing a Highland property.

THE FOUNDATION STONE OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE has been recovered. It contained a little brass box, in which were several of the coins current at the time the stone was deposited. The stone itself bore the inscription, "Long live George, Prince of Wales."

A COLLISION occurred on Saturday on the Great Western Railway, near Cheltenham. Both engines were thrown off the line, but fortunately the carriages were not overturned, and the passengers, save some fourteen who were severely bruised, escaped the danger.

THE NEW ROAD is abolished. After the expiration of this month, the road between the Angel at Islington and King's Cross is to be called the Pentonville Road; from King's Cross to Osnaburgh Street, Euston Road; and from Osnaburgh Street to Edgeware Road, the Marylebone Road.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS' TRAIN have been instructed in the use of the laser, under the instruction of Sir Francis Head. The men were put through the exercise of this new appliance last week, and showed that they had made considerable proficiency in its use.

EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND FRANCS in GOLD were recently found in the possession of a miserly old woman in Paris, who on her death bed had refused to have a candle, or to taste an orange, because of their expense. The money was found in an old basket, which was nailed to the floor.

A WHOLE SHIP'S CREW were suddenly taken ill, with all the symptoms of poisoning, after partaking of mussels fished up from the lower part of the Victoria Dock wall, Hartlepool.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS has made a round of visits to the most remarkable places in and near the metropolis—Westminster Abbey, the Crystal Palace, &c., &c.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

Two highly meritorious paintings upon subjects connected with the history of the late war have been exhibited this week at the Auction Mart, previous to sale—the "Alfred Generals before Sebastopol," and "General Williams and his Staff leaving Kars." They are painted by Mr. T. J. Barker, who is not a member of the Royal Academy, but a pupil, and a worthy one, of Horace Vernet. Although the pictures contain figures, animals, still-life, portraits, and landscape, they are all painted by the same hand, and with the exception of the landscape, are worthy of all praise. The portraits are remarkable for their faithful resemblance to the originals; and some of the animals, such as the chief horse and the demerolary in the "Alfred Generals," are equal to anything of the kind of Landseer's. The grouping is of course imaginary, but it exhibits a surprising freedom from restraint; and in the smaller picture, "General Williams leaving Kars," the combination of colour in the Oriental costumes, the patriarchal grandeur of many of the faces, and the power of depicting the action of hunger and sickness upon the countenance, are equal to some of the Versailles masterpieces of Horace Vernet. The landscape is the most faulty part of the pictures; the architectural details are smudged and hurried, the aerial perspective is bad, the time chosen is unfavourable for atmospheric effects, and the general tone is murky. They are, however, two remarkable works, and may probably fetch the price put upon them, viz., five thousand and three thousand pounds respectively.

It is a very short-sighted policy that induces a paper like the "Morning Chronicle," with the prestige of an old historical reputation, to pander to the taste of every glib-tongued idler about town, by publishing ungrounded rumours of enormous Indian reverses, at a time, too, like the present, when so many anxious hearts in this country are breathlessly awaiting the authentic reports of each successive mail. By what and on what the blind conductor of the foreign department was induced to insert the "rumoured" desertion of 100,000 native Bombay soldiers, I cannot tell; but there it was on Monday last, with the calculation rounded off to a ninety—100,000, rather more nor less, although the whole presidency could not muster such an army if ten pounds a head were offered for every native soldier. Such editorial management may produce a fitful circulation, but it must do a permanent and incalculable injury to the paper.

When the appointment of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-chief was first gazetted, many young men, looking commissions in the army, were pleased at the thought of having such a lax companionable good fellow at the head of affairs. They had heard all the stories of his London life and his Dublin life, how the late Sir G. Wombach and Lord Dolly Fitzclarence called him "George," and how "Jenny Macdonald" and "Charley Tyrwhitt" were the guiding stars of his every action—how, in fact, he was "one of us, old fellow, and it will be all right." They have been sadly deceived, these poor youths, and are now discovering that the new Commander-in-chief is the most active and efficient man that has held the appointment for many years; the reforms he has already carried out are admirable, and the axe is being laid to the root of exactly such abuses as tell most strongly against military men in the eyes of the general public. Thus—strict orders have been issued on the subject of extravagant mess charges and consumption of high-priced wines; a letter has been addressed by the Duke, as President of the Army and Navy Club, to the members, reflecting in the strongest terms on the reckless gambling which is carried on in the club; and, on the occasion of a recent review, such sharp admonitions were addressed to several "swell" officers of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, whose evolutions and general duties were very badly discharged, as to lead to the resignation of two or three commissions in that ponderous corps. This is quite as it should be.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE great song writer, Béranger, the Robert Burns of France, has died at last at the age of seventy-eight. His poems, to be appreciated, must be read in the original by a student well grounded in all the delicate light and shade of the French language. They are practically untranslatable. If the translation is happy, it is a new poem of the translator's—it is not Béranger's. His political importance was greatly dreaded by the French Government. The conduct of the Executive at his funeral is thus happily sketched by the "Daily News":—

"But a blind man might see that, under the pretext of paying the poet public honours, a desperate effort has been made to get him out of the way as quickly and as quietly as possible. The respect paid to his corpse was of the kind that Falstaff paid to the dead body of Percy. He was complimented to the grave as Dr. Bartolo is complimented out of the room in the 'Barbieri di Siviglia.' The courtiers who accompanied his hearse returned to the Tuileries thankful, no doubt, that their civilities had soothed his shade and prevented it from stirring up an enquete."

If your able contemporary will pardon me, I will point out that it is Don Basilio who is hustled out of the room in the "Barbieri," and not Dr. Bartolo.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

On Saturday last the "Subscription Season" at her Majesty's Theatre terminated with the everlasting "Traviata," and on Monday a short supplementary season was inaugurated with considerable success. The programme throughout the week has been exceedingly attractive, and there is every prospect of the extra performances being continued for some weeks. Meyerbeer has been shelved this year, and Verdi has had the field to himself.

Those who are fond of an opera in the winter months, will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made for an Opera Buffa at the St. James's Theatre, and that an engagement has been effected with one of our most pleasing English singers—Miss Louisa Pyne.

I am sorry to find that Mr. Wigan's committee have failed to obtain a larger theatre than the Olympic for the arena of his benefit. Though Drury Lane, if it could have been obtained, would have been less favourable for the vaudeville performance of the evening, it would have afforded larger quarters for Mr. Wigan's extensive circle of friends and admirers. The list of his committee, headed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, is sufficient to show the wide estimation in which he is held. If his ill-health should remove him permanently from the stage, we shall lose in the old Frenchman in the "Lucky Friday," and "The First Night," and the Nabob in the "Bengal Tiger,"—to mention no others—three of the most finished embodiments on the modern stage.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.—It is proposed that some portions of the house where Shakespeare was born, which are palpably of recent date, shall be removed; that certain restorations shall be made, but in materials that will clearly distinguish them from the fabric; that the whole shall be covered with glass to protect it from the weather; that a house for a custodian shall be erected; and, finally, that a museum and library shall be formed.

ACQUISITIONS FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum is, we understand, soon to be enriched by a new collection of antiquities. These, the fruit of the researches instituted at Budrum, the ancient Helicarnassus, by C. Newton, Esq., her Majesty's consul at Smyrna, have already left Malta in the steamer Gorgon, and are expected to arrive in this country in the course of a few days. They all belong to the renowned sepulchre of King Mausolus, many slabs of which, found worked into the walls of the modern town of Budrum, have already been for some years in the national collection. The new acquisitions are said to be both numerous and valuable, and particular mention is made of a colossal statue of a horse, weighing nearly seven tons.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual exhibition of this important society commenced on Tuesday in the ancient city of Salisbury. As the proceedings had not terminated when we went to press with the present number, we defer our report till next week.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The results of the labour of more than 1,000 men, continuously employed upon the Great Eastern, are showing themselves more evidently every day. The arrangements for launching the Great Eastern are also rapidly progressing, and it is now expected that this important event will take place during the spring tides of October.

THE POLICY OF TERRORISM.—The "Globe," remarking on the funeral of Béranger, says:—"It was impossible on Friday last not to contrast the boobyish and unwelcome appearance of the troops of the line with the bold, reckless bearing of the ouvrier, who stood gazing at them, 'taking stock.' The impression of his own immense superiority must have entered the soul of each workman, and have destroyed his previous terror for the uniform. The real policy of Government should be directed to the creation of a vastly different impression on the popular mind."

Literature.

A COUPLE OF NOVELS.

The Pedlar: a Tale of Emigration. By C. DELORME. 3 vols. Newby.

THE Pedlar is the son of a baronet. He has married without his father's consent; and, as he sees no chance of obtaining forgiveness, and is, moreover, generally disgusted with life in England, he starts with his wife for the United States of America, where he exercises the profession of pedlar. It must not be supposed, however, that because he is a pedlar trading in America, he deals in anything resembling wooden nutmegs. On the contrary, he is the most noble-minded pedlar imaginable; for he not only trades at a dead loss, but absolutely lends money to his customers. Fortunately, he does not do a very large business, or he would soon be ruined. He spends the greater part of his time in conversing with a black servant (a nigger named Carolina, singing songs of his own composition, and making himself generally agreeable to those persons he happens to fall in with in his tours, but especially to the Brainscott family, and, more especially still, to Miss Anne Burlington, old Brainscott's niece. The Pedlar, as we have already stated, is a noble-minded pedlar; and, as such, it would evidently be impossible for him to make love to Miss Anne Burlington while his wife was living. But the novelist arranges all this by killing both the Pedlar's wife and the Pedlar's child before he has got a quarter through the first volume.

Ultimately, Miss Burlington marries the Pedlar. "Their lips met, and as they parted he muttered the endearing words that made their hearts indisputably one, 'My wife! my beloved wife! my gentle, sweet, sweet wife!' She in return faltered, 'Dearest Edmund! my own Pedlar!'" And a few pages further on, the Pedlar (whose father is dead) continues—"All you behold is yours. You are mistress of this domain, my own dear wife; and I—I am Sir Edmund Clavering." Anne's countenance became pale and death-like. At length her feelings found utterance, and she flung herself upon her husband's breast and sobbed hysterically. It was one of those moments when words are too weak to express the emotions of the heart."

We have hitherto called attention only to the romantic side of the book, but it has also a practical tendency. It teaches emigrants to America not to trust to the first plausible Yankee they may meet after their landing; otherwise they may share the fate of Mr. Brainscott, settle in a swamp, have ague, and meet with no pedlar to cure them of it.

Mr. Brainscott was unfortunate enough to put faith in Mr. Graspeash, a man who united all the bad qualities of a slave-dealer, a ruffian, and a director of the British Bank. In the latter character, he persuaded Mr. Brainscott to purchase something which that gentleman thought was land, but which turned out to be much more like water. The means by which he duped Mr. Brainscott into striking the bargain, were certainly ingenious enough. Having made an appointment with the Englishman to meet him at his office, the cunning American speculator instructs one of his confederates to perorate, or rather to allow himself to be culled, Mr. Astor, in a room adjoining the one in which the Englishman is to be received. The Englishman, hearing the name of Astor, John Astor, and ultimately Jack Astor, fancies Mr. Graspeash must be in intimate conversation with the rich American capitalist. The pretended Astor, moreover, introduces the names of Clay and Webster into the conversation, and Graspeash speaks of them in the most familiar manner. After this, it appears quite natural to the author that Mr. Brainscott should buy land at random from the speculative Mr. Graspeash.

After the family have suffered from fever in the very dismal swamp in which they have taken up their quarters, a further emigration to Canada is proposed, and the father sets off to Toronto in search of a suitable spot. The insurrection has just broken out, and a collision between the insurgents and the militia is well described. The scenes in the backwoods are also amusing enough. At last the bulk of the Brainscott family settled in West Canada; and we cannot conclude without expressing a hope that their land was at least as dry as the book which describes their adventures.

Glenwood Manor House—A Novel.—By ESTHER BAKWELL. Hall & Co.

THIS novel possesses merit far above the average. The story itself, without being particularly good, is well told. There is a certain amount of character in the book, there are plenty of incidents, and some of the situations are excellent, the more so from the fact that they are situations which really belong to the novel and not to the drama. We can only indicate the plot—indeed, the fact that the book does not depend very much upon the story should be in itself a sufficient reason for not giving it in its completeness. Mrs. Maitland and her two daughters are living in London, not in absolute poverty, but in a state but little removed from it. They have been placed in these straitened circumstances by the imprudence and selfishness of the father, Mr. Stafford—or Maitland is a name assumed by the wife after her husband's disappearance from England. Mr. Kingley, a justice-dispensing, port-wine-drinking, fine old English gentleman ("all of the olden time"), is a distant relation of the Maitlands. Knowing in what a difficult position they are placed, he writes to the mother, offering to adopt one of the daughters. The letter is read aloud; and "Mother," said Helen, the elder of the girls; "Mother," said Edith, the younger sister. The words were the same, but the tone how different! The first expressed eager entreaty; it said as distinctly as tone could say, 'Let me go.' The second was tender apprehensiveness—"Do not send me from you." As a matter of course, then, it is Helen who goes to Glenwood Manor House, which, as we should have stated before, is the residence of Mr. Kingley; and it is here that the most interesting part of the story takes place. Owing to the intrigues of Miss Mitten, an odious housekeeper, who breeds interference and who has reason for doing so, Miss Maitland is at length obliged to leave the Manor House. Then all sorts of plotting and counter-plotting take place, involving a good deal of robbery, forgery, and an attempt to murder. We may here state that the book contains a little too much melodrama and a great deal too much crime. Of course, the tale ends happily—not very happily, though, for Helen, who has to gain "a noble victory over herself," a kind of exploit which must involve a great deal of acute suffering. Edith, on the other hand, "is conscious of a happiness almost too great for earth." That is to say, she is on the point of being married. By way of giving some definite notion of the writer's manner, we will call attention to a short scene and to a philosophical situation—the kind of "situation" of which we have already spoken as peculiar to the novel. To begin with the latter: Mark Ellison is a younger son. He is neglected by his relations, and has gone to travel on the Continent, where he receives the news that his elder brother, the head of the family, is no more. At first it appears certain that Mark will have the estates; but the brother had been married only a few months before his death, and it turns out that his wife is in a condition which, in a dramatic sense especially, may be pronounced interesting. In the event of a boy being born, Mark will be a pauper; let the child be a girl, and he will be a rich man. This would have been sufficient foundation for Balzac to build one of his "Contes Philosophiques" upon, or he would probably have made Mark behave badly to his sister-in-law, or take measures for the suppression of his nephew immediately after his death on the stage of life. We are happy to say that, in Miss Bakewell's novel, the hero's mind is set at rest by the birth of a girl. So much for the situation: the scene we have alluded to is a very short one (this, indeed, is one of our reasons for selecting it), at the beginning of the book. Helen is about to arrive at the Manor House. Mr. Kingley is anxious his wife should receive her kindly. Mrs. Kingley, however, is ill-disposed towards her, but she at the same time wishes to dazzle her by the magnificence of her appearance. This lady had once been a great beauty, and on the present occasion looks so well, thanks to a careful toilette, that Helen, who had heard she was in a precarious state of health, is struck with surprise, her countenance expressing, as clearly as words could have done it, the admiration with which Mrs. Kingley's appearance inspired her. This involuntary testimony of admiration on the part of Helen had the effect of rousing all Mrs. Kingley's kind feelings, for she was delighted to find that the power of her beauty was not gone. She advanced toward Helen, and kissed her on the forehead. Helen, of course, attributes this conduct to native kindness, but the old gentleman is still more deceived, and ascribes the change in his wife's demeanour (poor man!) to the influence he exercises over her.

THE OPERAS.

THE season proper at her Majesty's Theatre is now over, and a series of extra performances are being given at reduced prices. These extra performances are really more attractive than those of the regular season. One night the "Lucia" is given, followed by an act from the "Barbieri;" another evening there is the "Figlia del Reggimento," followed by the fourth act of the "Favorita." Nor is this additional season to consist merely of repetitions of those operas which have been played previously this year, for the "Cenerentola," in which Rossi made his first appearance last season, has already been performed once, and Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" is to be produced next week. Besides the whole strength of the operatic troupe, these performances include the entire ballet company—that is to say, Rosati (who appears in the last tableau of "Marco Spada"), Boscchetti, Marie Taglioni, and Ketrine.

At the Lyceum, "Fra Diavolo" has been repeated several times, and we see to reason why we should not repeat our opinion of last week, namely, that Gardoni is weak in acting and in singing, and altogether a most unsatisfactory representative of the principal character, inasmuch as he is neither like a marquis nor like a brigand, nor, indeed, like anything in the world except a fatigued and nearly worn-out tenor; that Bosio is admirable, though less admirable than in her Italian parts; and that the orchestra is perfect. Ronconi's Lord Alenash is not quite in keeping with nature, but it is exceedingly comic; in his singing he is spirited, but frequently out of tune, which is not comic at all. Lorenzo is the worst part Neri Baraldi has ever played, and he plays it accordingly. The two best characters in the piece are the brigands, personated by Tagliacozzo and Zolger. They are really admirable, and it is creditable to the management that such small parts should be played by such great actors. The opera has been beautifully put upon the stage, but we think the directors have calculated a little too much on the popularity of "On Your Rock," "Sweet Agnes," and the other melodistrom "Fra Diavolo," which, thanks to barrel organs and whistling, have become almost national. If people still want to hear "Fra Diavolo" they had better hear the airs of the Marquis sung by one tenor who possesses a voice—such as Sims Reeves, for instance; and admirably as Madame Bosio sings the music of Zerlina, those who wish to hear the vocalist to the greatest advantage had much better wait for the performance of some work belonging to the Italian repertoire. The "Elisir d'Amore" has not been played once this season. For our own part we would rather hear Madame Bosio once in the "Elisir" than half-a-dozen times in "Fra Diavolo," and, of course, would much rather listen to her half-a-dozen times in the "Elisir," than even once in the opera which is now having more or less of a "run" at the Lyceum, but which is less satisfactorily played than any other which has been produced at this establishment. Zerlina and the robbers are excellent; Lord Alenash is good, in a histrionic point of view; Lorenzo is something less than indifferent; the Marquis very nearly detestable. We speak less favourably of his performance of "Fra Diavolo" now than we did last week, simply because many journals have treated it so seriously as a great success. For such a theatre as the Lyceum it is nothing of the kind.

Miss Balfe appeared on Tuesday in the "Lucia," and sang the music with great correctness and considerable taste. Her style, as far as it goes, is excellent, but it is as yet unfinished, and nothing but practice can give it the decision and expression of which it is still in need. It must not be understood from this that Miss Balfe's intonation is uncertain; only there is a want of what some would call colour—others, with more propriety, accent—in her delivery of certain passages. Her rendering is what is vulgarly called "fame," but it by no means follows that she does not feel all the beauty of the music she is singing because she has not yet attained a thorough command of expression—the last point that is reached in every form of art. Her best scene was that of the third act, in which she sings the prayer and "Spargi d'Amore" with great delicacy and pathos. There was, however, no necessity for attempting to "ornament" the latter air—an attempt which, as is always the case, only ended in disfigurement. Miss Balfe was enthusiastically applauded during the performance, and called for after the third act, when she received the "customary ovation"—as it is customary to call it.

Neri Baraldi sang the music of Edgardo with great effect. This young tenor is now constantly improving. We spoke some weeks since of his performance in the part of the Duke in "Rigoletto," and we can now repeat all we said on that occasion of the fine quality of his voice and the evenness of his style. His last scene really surprised the audience, who have been in the habit of mistaking him for a kind of Soldi or Luigi Mei, whereas he now promises to be a singer of the highest class.

Graziani's fine voice was heard to great advantage in the part of Ashton. Occasionally he took the trouble to display more energy than is natural to him, at which the audience applauded vastly, so that next time he will probably be more energetic still, until at last he will lose that quiet natural style which so becomes him, because it is natural to him. Besides, Ashton, though doubtless a bad man, need not rant like a melo-dramatic villain.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The following very curious letter from the King of Calabar in answer to a British merchant who had written to know whether any of his people would engage themselves as free labourers, was read by Lord Brougham in the House of Peers on Friday night:—"O'd Calabar, June 5, 1850.—Dear Sir,—I received your kind letter by the magistrate, through Captain Todd, and by your wish I now write you to say, we be glad for supply you with slaves. I have spoken with King Archibury, and all Calabar gentlemen, and be very glad to do the same. Regard to free emigration we man no will go for himself. We shall buy them them we do that time slave trade bin. We be very glad for them man to come back again to Calabar; but I fear that time they go for West Indies he will not come back here. We have all agreed to charges four boxes of brass and copper rod for man, woman, and children, but shall not be able to supply the quantity you mention. I think we shall be able to get 400 or 500 for one vessel, and be able to load her in three or four months, for we cannot get them all ready to wait for the ship. She will have to come and ask them on board as they come. We have no place on shore to keep them. The ship will have to pay convey to me and Archibury, but no other gentlemen—say, 10,000 copper for each ton in cloth or any other article of trade. I shall be very glad if the term I mention will suit you, for we shall not be able to do it at a less price, and man to be paid for with rods. I shall be very glad when you write me again to make arrangements with your captain what time the ship must come. Hoping you are quite well, believe me to be, my dear Sir, your humble servant,—EYO HONESTY KING."

A SLAVE HUNT.—Three slaves escaped from Kentucky; they were traced across the Ohio river, and discovered hidden in the bush and behind logs. The negroes, being armed, made a desperate resistance; and one of them, while aiming at one of his pursuers, was shot and instantly killed. The second escaped, and the third was arrested and taken back to Kentucky.

THE PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

AN account of the gross public income and expenditure of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ended the 30th day of June, 1857, has been issued, and also of the actual issues or payments within the same period, including Exchequer bonds redeemed, but exclusive of other sums applied to the redemption of funded or paying off unfunded debt, and of the advances and repayments for local works, &c.

The income is composed of the following items:—Customs, £23,606,468 11s. 2d.; excise, £17,667,000; stamps, £7,361,616 17s. 2d.; taxes (land and assessed), £3,097,020 6s. 9d.; property-tax, £16,168,722 3s. 1d.; post office, £2,845,000; crown lands (net), £284,857 1s. 6d.; miscellaneous: Product of the sale of old stores, and other extra receipts, £510,925 9s. 10d.; money received from the East India Company, £60,000; miscellaneous receipts, including interest and other moneys, £376,077 3s. 4d.; unclaimed dividends received, £87,134 6s. 7d.; total, £1,034,186 19s. 9d., making a grand total of £72,067,821 12s. 5d.

The following was the expenditure:—Interest and management of the permanent debt, £23,591,027 2s.; unclaimed dividends paid, £101,474 4s. 6d.; terminable annuities, £3,973,165 2s. 7d.; interest of Exchequer bonds, 1854, £215,000; interest of Exchequer bills, supply, £778,610 6s. 8d.; ditto deficiency, £5,13 15s.; total, £28,695,020 10s. 8d.—Charges on consolidated fund: Civil list, £101,116 2s. 3d.; annuities and pensions, £338,364 14s.; salaries and allowances, £158,110 2s. 4d.; diplomatic salaries and pensions, £153,141 17s.; courts of justice, £565,607 6s. 7d.; miscellaneous charges on the consolidated fund, £182,362 3s. 7d.; total, £1,798,705 0s. 2d. Supply services: Army, £16,104,556 15s. 6d.; navy, £12,370,000; miscellaneous civil services, £6,671,240 7s. 10s.; salaries, &c., of revenue departments, £1,117,187 19s. 6d.; total, £39,262,985 2s.; for redemption of Exchequer bonds, £2,000,000; grand total, £71,756,710 12s. 10d. The excess of income over expenditure in the year, was therefore £311,111 6s. 7d.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

FROM the Manchester Exhibition we this week engrave two important Art-examples—one a very celebrated picture in the Gallery of Ancient Masters; the other an enamelled triptych from the Museum of Ornamental Art.

MALBUSE'S "ADORATION OF THE KINGS."

Of Gossaert—better known by the name of his birthplace, Mabuse, or Maubeuge, in Hainault—the contemporary of Van Leyden and Albert Dürer, the Exhibition is fortunate enough to possess the masterpiece,—if it should not rather be called the masterpiece of all Teutonic painting. This is the "Adoration of the Kings" (1436), painted originally for the church of the Abbey of Grammont, and afterwards purchased by Albert and Isabella, governors of the Netherlands, for their private chapel. It was sold at the death of Prince Charles of Lorraine, to whom it had descended, and ultimately came into the possession of Lord Carlisle, by whom it is now exhibited.

There is no picture in the world (says a contemporary, in an intelli-

gent description, of which we here avail ourselves), combining so much breadth with so much finish as this marvellous work. When we look into its incredibly elaborate manipulation we can readily believe the entry in the abbey records, which states that the painter was seven years at work upon it; and the enormous price for that day of 2,000 golden pistoles was no extravagant remuneration for such labour.

Mabuse had studied in Italy, which he visited between 1503 and 1513, in the train of Philippe of Burgundy, ambassador to Julius II. But, unlike his contemporary, Van Orley, he did not attempt to engraft Italian graces on his Netherlandish stock. He was content to remain essentially Flemish, acquiring, perhaps, from the study of Raphael and his great contemporaries, the art of subordinating the detail, in which he continued to revel, to the general tone and keeping of his composition. In 1524 his patron died, and Mabuse was left to follow his own tastes, which are said to have been of the grossest.

It is difficult to believe that the painter of this wonderful picture was a

depraved or a debauched man. A noble and reverent gravity reigns through the whole work. Dilapidated as is the ruin to which the star and chanting angels have led the three Eastern Kings with their trains, a sanctity broods about the Divine child and his gentle mother, which has stricken awe into the looks and steps of King Gaspar, King Melchior, and King Balthazar, and which has led their attendants reverently to veil their bonnets before this lowly woman and babe in a roofless shed. Never was profound veneration better rendered than in the gray-headed King, who kneeling proffers to the infant a golden cup filled with barbaric coin. Less intelligent, but not less subduing, is the respect expressed in the face and action of the negro King, who holds in his hands, but protected from their contact by an embroidered napkin, the gorgeous chalice which is his offering. Only in the rustics who have wandered to the outer paling which closes one entrance to the ruin, is listless curiosity expressed instead of awe. The shepherds are entering reverently, uncovering their aged heads. King and peasant are levelled in that childish presence



THE ADORATION OF THE KINGS.—(PAINTED BY MALBUSE.—FROM THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—ENGRAVED FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY J. EASTHAM.)

And in the midst sits the meek mother, pondering all in her heart, and wondering and wishing, yet scarce daring to believe. We despair of giving any idea by words of the execution of the details in every part of this picture—in heads and hands, and draperies, brocade, and fur, velvet and silk, jewelled collars, and girdles, gemmed chalice, and chain mail, the weeds that spring in the rifts of the pavement, the bricks of the wall, and the fragments of stonework that strew the ground. It is nothing short of marvellous.

After seeing this picture, we can readily believe the story how the painter—having spent in drink the money given him by the Marquis de Veere, in whose service he then was, to new clothe himself, when Charles V. visited his lord's house—painted a canvas suit to the semblance of the most elaborate damask, and was the grandest figure of the fête.

It is idle, after this, to speak of the other examples of this master here shown. But, lest those who read our remarks should think we overvalue the minute accuracy of detail lavished upon this canvas, we are anxious to

remark that the expression bears out and overpowers the detail, and that while the work will bear inspection with the microscope, it may be viewed at any distance, and will be found to preserve a harmonious breadth and unity of effect. Here is only the finish which keeps adding truth to truth, as though the eye were a microscope and the hand untiring steel—not the finish which polishes, and rounds, and stipples, for the sake of polishing, rounding, and stippling—true and noble finish, in a word, as opposed to false and effeminate finish.

THE CRUCIFIXION (ENAMELLED TRIPTYCH).

The Manchester Exhibition, among other art-treasures, contains several rare specimens of enamel work. This art is now altogether exploded, though it was at one time extensively employed in decoration. It was practised in various styles, the Byzantine differing from that of Limoges, and the productions of the artists of Limoges from those of other places. The method pursued by the Byzantine artists has been termed *cloisonné*, or inclosed. It consisted in forming the whole of the required designs,

generally in gold, in a species of case, and separating the various colours composing it by very delicate flagree gold bands, to prevent them running into each other, and so becoming confused. The Byzantine schools existed from about the sixth to the close of the twelfth century. A hundred years before the expiration of that period, the artists of Limoges began to make themselves famous. Their method of workmanship is called *champlevé*; that is to say, the ground or field was cut out. The material was generally copper, in which the design, to be filled in with colour, was cut away to some depth; leaving, wherever two colours met, a thin partition of the copper itself. After the enamel was fixed by fusion and polished, the outlines of the design, and the lines for the separation of the colour, were gilded, and again fixed by fire.

A style of enamel work practised by the Italians, was the translucent on bas-relief. Transparent enamel was thinly laid over the design, already cut on the metal. Besides these, there were the surface-painted enamels, which were thus produced: a smooth plate was first covered with a

coating of dark enamel for shadows, &c., the design being painted in white, and ornamented with gold and colours.

As an example of this defunct art (if indeed it can be so called), we give a copy of a Limoges enamel of the sixteenth century. The centre and chief subject is the "Crucifixion;" the designs on the right and left compartments (which are hinged to the centre plate, and fold down upon it), are the "Scourging of Christ" and the "Descent from the Cross." This enamel is brilliantly coloured, and is altogether a good example.

DEATH OF BERANGER.

BERANGER, the first song writer in the world, died at Paris on Thursday, the 16th instant, after a lingering illness. The next day, escorted by police agents, and surrounded by bayonets, fixed, not in his honour, but rather in fear of what the poet's bones might suggest to the people, Beranger's corpse was marched to the grave.

The "Moniteur" of the 16th promptly said:—"France has just experienced a melancholy loss. Beranger has died after a long and painful illness. The Emperor, wishing to honour the memory of the national poet, whose works have so powerfully contributed to sustain and encourage patriotic sentiments in France, and to popularise the glory of the Empire, has decided that the expenses of his funeral shall be paid out of the Imperial Civil List." But—only those specially invited are to be allowed to follow the poet's remains to their resting-place. The Prefect of Police, on the same day and in the same journal, issues a proclamation too remarkable to be curtailed.

"France," says the Prefect, in terms of mingled "humbug" and menace, if Monsieur will pardon us, "has just lost her national poet! The Emperor's Government felt desirous that public honours should be bestowed on the memory of Beranger. This pious homage was due to the poet whose songs, consecrated to the love of our country, have aided to perpetuate in the people's hearts the remembrance of the glories of the empire. I am informed that some factious partisans regard this melancholy solemnity merely as an opportunity to renew those disorders by which, on former occasions, similar ceremonies have been marked. The Government will not allow a tumultuous manifestation to be substituted for the respectful and patriotic mourning which ought to preside at Beranger's funeral. On the other hand, the wish of the deceased has been expressed in these touching words:— 'As for my funeral, if you can avoid any public notoriety—*le bruit public*—I beg you, my dear Perrotin, to do so. With regard to any of my own friends whom I may have lost, I have always had a horror of the noise of a crowd and speeches made at their burial. If mine can take place privately, it will be one of my wishes accomplished.' It has been resolved, then, with the consent of the executor under his will, that the funeral cortege shall be composed exclusively of the official deputations and of the persons who are provided with letters of invitation. I request the population of Paris to comply with these arrangements. Measures have been taken to have the will of the Government and that of the deceased strictly and religiously respected."

Having thus pointedly prohibited the people from following the dead Beranger to the grave, France (which is the French Government) was careful to enforce the prohibition by the presence of an army.

Not but that it was necessary, perhaps, for tranquillity's sake; because the masses of the Republican party have been much elated by the



BERANGER.

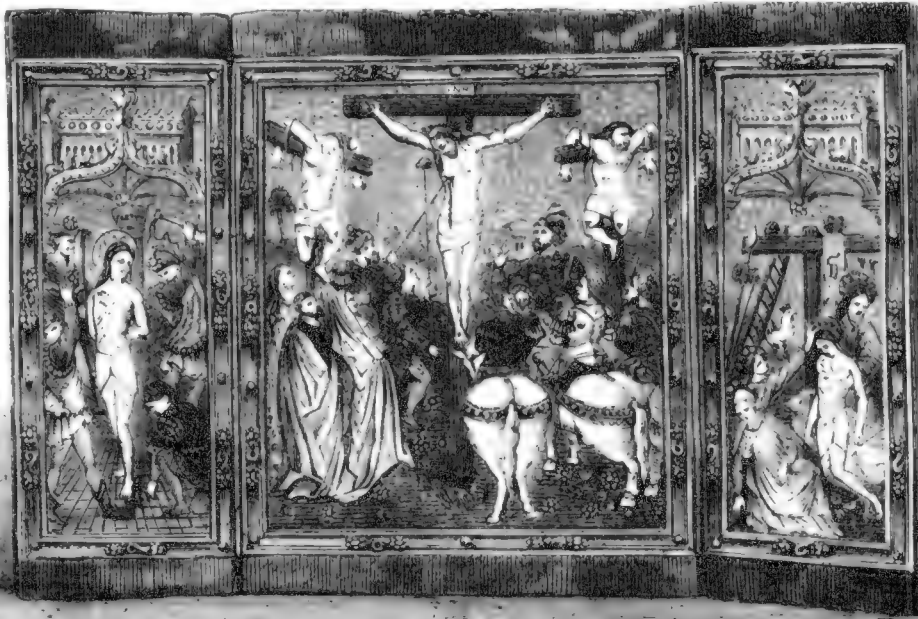
results of the recent elections, and they might have taken advantage of this opportunity to make a demonstration. Now, to preserve tranquillity is the great aim of the French Government: the Empire is peace. With a determination, then, to keep all things tranquil and pleasant, the Emperor marched eight divisions into the streets of Paris on the day of Beranger's burying; troops kept all the approaches to the poet's house; more troops were ready to turn out in the cause of tranquillity, if needed; and eight generals of division, with Marshal Magwan at their head, were in command.

Nevertheless, the public were allowed to line the way the funeral cortege was to take, but not to follow it. Great numbers availed themselves of this permission. Crowds thronged the Boulevards, from the corner of the Rue Montmartre to the Rue Ménilmontant. The Rue de Vendôme, where the poet resided for the last few years, and where he died, issues on the Boulevard St. Martin. That street and the adjacent ones were so thronged that those who were furnished with tickets and passes found it extremely difficult to make their way to the house (No. 7) where the dead lay, or to the church of St. Elizabeth, close at hand, where the religious service was to be solemnised.

The house was hung with black, and the coffin was exposed for a certain time in the doorway, according to French custom, priests murmuring prayers and sprinkling holy water. But a few very intimate friends were admitted to the death chamber. The rest of the persons invited assembled outside the house.

At a few minutes past twelve, the procession was in motion. The hearse, which was elegant but simple, was profusely covered with oak branches, laurels, and crowns of *immortelles*. The chief mourners were M. Perrotin (Beranger's publisher), M. Benjamin Antier, a friend of the deceased, and two of his cousins, his only relations in Paris—one of whom is a journeyman printer, the other a non-commissioned officer. General Cotte, one of his Majesty's aides-de-camp, represented the Emperor. Several ministers and foreign ambassadors were present. MM. Thiers, Mignet, Villemain, Cousin, De Vigny, St. Marc, Girardin, &c., formed a deputation from the Institute. There were in all about 200 or 300 followers, of whom not more than two or three were workmen. The mounted guards of Paris, with their colonel at their head, opened the procession, and rode on both sides of the hearse. The infantry of the same force closed it with their arms reversed, and three regiments of infantry were drawn up in line, and extended from the Rue Vendôme to the Church of St. Elizabeth. The crowds of people that covered the thoroughfares, and that stood at the corners of the streets to see the procession, were immense, and as the remains of him with whose songs they had been familiar from childhood, and whose strong nationality they loved, passed along, the cries of "*Vive Beranger!*" or "*Honneur à Beranger!*" were loud and frequent, and every head was uncovered. The windows and balconies, and, in some instances, the roofs of the houses, were alive with people. The hearse reached the church at a quarter-past twelve o'clock. The exterior of the building was covered with black cloth, which displayed shields inscribed with the initials of the poet. The interior was likewise the same sable hangings from the floor to the friezes. Large crowns formed of *immortelles* were alternately placed on the drapery. At the extremity of the nave, close by the high altar, rose a magnificent catafalque, displaying tears wrought in silver, and encircled by lamps and lighted tapers.

The curé of the church, with his clergy, received the body at the entrance, and followed it in procession to the catafalque in the nave. The united choirs of the Madeleine



ENAMELLED TRIPTYCH: THE CRUCIFIXION.—FROM THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.)



THE ARMOURY IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

and St. Elizabeth chanted the mass for the dead and "Dies ire," accompanied by the organ. When the absolution was delivered the remains were reconducted by the officiating clergy to the hearse at the door; and then the cortege set out for the cemetery of Père-Lachaise. The cries of "Honneur à Béranger!" were repeated during the whole passage, from the Rue St. Elizabeth to the cemetery. Here a crowd, as great as that in the neighbourhood of the church, covered the outer boulevards, waiting for hours the arrival of the remains. The coffin was deposited in a vault, and in compliance with the poet's wish, no discourse was pronounced over his grave. This being the case, some fifty sergeants de ville supplied a silent commentary on the following Sunday, by surrounding the poet's grave to keep off the people. Those who formed the cortege, the multitude that witnessed or followed it, and the troops, retired in order—the funeral being concluded. There was not the slightest symptom of disorder during the day. The only moment of confusion was when the cavalry checked the advance of the crowd as the body issued from the church.

We have now to give a brief sketch of Béranger's life. On the 19th of August, in the year 1780, Béranger was born in Paris. Of his parent's little is known; of his mother no mention is ever made by the poet, nor is his silence supplied by any information that has fallen within our reach. His father appears to have been a small tradesman, and somewhat of a *moulinet* night, whose best gift to his son was possibly that inexhaustible stock of vivacity which has constituted a main element of popularity for some of the greatest writers in France. His grandfather, who was a tailor, and assistant by the father's side, gave the sole credit of his early nurture. Thus it was, "chez un tailleur mon père et mon grand-père," that the first ten years of the poet's life were passed. From 1780 to 1790 the child Béranger grew up, with the streets and alleys of Paris for his playground—a strange playground in those eventful years. In those days, as he has told us (*Le 11 Juillet*), he heard the cry, "Vengeons-nous—à la Bastille—aux armes!"—he saw the fierce multitudes rushing by—he saw the faces of the mothers, and the wives, and the daughters grow pale, he heard the drums roll and the cannons roar, and then the shout, "Vive le peuple, la Bastille est prise."

From 1790 to 1796, from the tenth to the sixteenth year of his age, the boy dwelt at the little town of Peronne, under the care of his aunt. Here he led for some time an indolent and unsettled life, trying several occupations, including that of "garçon d'auberge," Angoué, pot-boy, and settling in none, till he was at last apprenticed to a printer of the town. This occupation suited him. From this moment he gave himself up to stubborn literary effort, and the masterpieces of French style became the subjects of his assiduous study.

In 1796 Béranger returned to Paris, and for the next seven years lived on no other revenue but his wits. These were the days of which he says, in writing years afterwards to a friend, "I was so poor!—the smallest part of pleasure forced me to live for a week after on the lenten fare of my own compositions, with no other seasoning than the hope of future glory." This is the period of that ardent and joyous youth of which he has left so living a picture in his poem "Le Grenier."

The burden of this sore need at length drove Béranger to the only application he ever seems to have made to the dispenser of patronage. It was in 1803 that he sent some of his manuscript poems to Lucien Bonaparte, with a manly and touching statement of his circumstances. The application was not made in vain. Lucien gave the young poet plenty of good advice, and, what was more to the purpose, he authorised Béranger to receive the pension to which he (Lucien) was entitled as a member of the Institute. In 1805, Béranger obtained employment as editor of the "Annales du Musée," a work to which he contributed numerous articles of a highly interesting character. Four years afterwards, through the influence of M. Arnault, a well known and influential littérateur of the day, he obtained a clerkship in the office of General Instruction, at an annual salary which averaged about £80. This modest income more than sufficed for the modest wants of the young poet, who now devoted himself with renewed ardour to composition. That he wrote much which he never suffered to see the light may safely be assumed; his habits of composition were to the last degree laborious; and he never published a line till the year 1815, when he was thirty-five years of age, although many of the poems in his first collection, especially the "Roi d'Yvetot," had been previously handed about in manuscript. The sensation produced by this first publication was immense. France found in Béranger a poet who was not only able to sing of love and wine as none since Anacreon had ever sung of them before, but who could give the noblest and most heart-stirring expression to those passionate and remorseful regrets, to that sense of blighted glory and humbled pride, which then smouldered in the breasts of the entire people.

Six years elapsed before Béranger's next publication—six years of priestly re-action, of corruption in the court, and discontent amongst the people. With a wealth of wit, irony, and eloquence never surpassed, Béranger observed and exposed all the political follies and vices of that miserable epoch. The publication of a volume so boldly truthful was an unpardonable offence in the France of 1821. The poet was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in St. Pelagie. He was also deprived of his clerkship. As for his imprisonment, that was a triumph. His place of detention became a daily levee for all the chiefs of the liberal party; and presents of wine and game poured in from all parts of France. On his release, M. Laflotte pressed him to accept a place in his banking-house, as some recompense for the loss of the clerkship; but this and all similar offers the poet steadily declined, on the ground that any such close connection with influential people might interfere with his perfect freedom of political thought and action.

In 1828 Béranger again came into collision with the Government. This time his punishment was more severe. On the 10th of December, 1828, he was condemned to nine months' imprisonment in La Force and 10,000*fr.* fine. The imprisonment, as on the former occasion, was alleviated by every manifestation of public sympathy; the fine was paid by general subscription.

The revolution of July brought Béranger's friends into power; but he steadily refused all offers of political place. He would not resign liberty for power; and from that time until his death passed his life in modest, honourable retirement, principally at the pleasant village of Passy, in the immediate neighbourhood of Paris. The enthusiasm of his countrymen after the Revolution of 1848 forced upon him a seat in the National Assembly. But nothing could induce Béranger to give up his charming privacy for the storm and turbulence of political life.

It is certain that Béranger has left many posthumous songs. He made a sort of vow not to "publish" any after 1833, but he says in some of his letters that he never promised not to "write." The "Pays" says that the posthumous works consist of forty three songs deposited with a Paris notary.

O: the life and death of Béranger it is enough to say, that they were equally genial, faithful, and sincere, and that his character as well as his genius was young to the last. In a gossiping journal we find a story which we can well believe. At the last interval of consciousness he pointed to the picture of his "Lisette," which hung opposite the foot of the bed, and made a sign that it should be brought to him. The picture was painted by Johannot some years since, and is in water colours, of the large miniature size. Béranger held it in a trembling grasp for some few minutes, gazed on it tenderly, and, with a calm smile placing it under his pillow, turned round and sank to sleep once more. The old green coverlet, which he used to declare had been made from the identical garment mentioned in his immortal ballad, "The Garret," covered his feet, and the only sense of anxiety he exhibited during his illness is said to have been when, on awaking suddenly, he did not perceive it in its usual place. With the ballad "Le Grenier" we close this record of a great man's life and death.

THE GARRET.

O! it was here that Love his gifts bestowed
On youth's wild age!
Gladly once more I seek my youth's abode,
In pilgrimage:
Here my young mistress with her poet doted
Reckless to dwell;
She was sixteen, I was twenty, and we shared
This attic cell.

Yes, 't was a garret! be it known to all,
Here was Love's shrine:

There read, in charcoal traced along the wall,
The unfinished line.
Here was the board where kindred hearts would blend
The Jew and Gentile.
How oft I pined my watch, to feast a friend
In attic cell!

O, my Lisette's fair form could I recall
What joys would
There she would stand the window with her shawl,
Babbling yet loud?
What thought from whom she got her dress I've seen
Learned but too well?
Still, in those days I envied not a prince,
In attic cell!

Here the glad tidings on our banquet burst,
"Mid the bright bowels:
Yes, it was here Marengo's triumph first
Kindled our souls!
Breeze cannon roared: France with redoubled might
Felt her heart swell!
Proudly we drank our consul's health that night
In attic cell!

Dreams of my youthful days! I'd freely give,
Ere my life's close,
All the dull days I've destined yet to live,
For one of those!
Where when I saw my friend's raptures that were felt,
Joys that behest,
And hopes that dwined at twenty, when I dwelt
In attic cell!

ARCHÆOLOGY AT THE TOWER.

ON Tuesday last, the members and friends of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society besieged the tower of London, and compelled that ancient stronghold to yield up to their inspection its rich historic treasures, which are usually guarded with such jealous solicitude by our public authorities. It is too much the practice to degrade this most interesting of all monuments to the level of an ordinary military depot, and to convert its most important chambers into magazines for muskets and store-houses for dusty records. We cannot, however, be too grateful to Viscount Combermere and Lord de Ros, who have proved themselves to be noble exceptions to the utilitarian class of officials, and to whose co-operation the members of the Archaeological Society are indebted for one of the pleasantest day's research that can be well imagined. They were allowed to wander at will through the gloomy labyrinth of the old fortress, to peep into every nook and cranny, and to enter those apartments where the tramp of a Wellington and the rustle of a hooped skirt is never heard.

Twelve o'clock was fixed upon as the hour of meeting, but the visitors kept flocking towards Tower Green for at least an hour afterwards, exhibiting a want of punctuality characteristic of the antiquarian mind. The large concourse of well-dressed people assembled before the Church of St. Peter's—on the very spot where the heading-black once stood—presented a very picturesque appearance in the noon-day sun, and formed a strange chromatic contrast to the blackened walls of the old buildings encompassing it. After a concise account of the history of the Tower by the Rev. Thos. Hugo, the chaotic assemblage was with some difficulty marshalled in groups, and conducted by the warders over different parts of the building.

In the Horse Armoury, of which we give an illustration, F. W. Fairholt, Esq., a gentleman of very high standing as an archaeologist, gave an interesting description of the progress of armour, from the chain-mail of the Crusaders to the jack-boots of James II.'s time. The long perspective of mounted knights afforded ample illustrations to his subject, and enabled him to compress the substance of a long essay into a few words.

Some years since the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, of Goodrich Court, at the request of the Government, superintended the arrangement of these armed questrian and other figures in chronological order. Over the horsemen hung crimson banners, with the names of the individuals they are presumed to represent in letters of gold, but very few of the suits can be positively identified. The periods are from 1272 (Edward I.) to 1685 (James II.), and comprise the various suits of the intervening time. Much of the armour is richly engraved and embossed, and inlaid with gold. The whole, of course, forms an imposing spectacle, and excites considerable wonder that such a ponderous weight of metal could be borne by human beings in battle. In the rear of the horse-figures appear a great number of beautifully-wrought and highly-finished pieces of artillery, and along the wall are several foot soldiers in the armed costume of different ages. In the centre of the ceiling of the recess, at one end of the room, is inscribed in golden letters the word "Waterloo," surrounded by bayonets; the other parts of the ceiling are covered with cuirasses, worn by the French in that ever-memorable field. Here also are to be seen two glass cases, containing, amongst many other curious articles, two cross-bows, with their windlasses, of the time of Henry VIII.; a Florentine dagger and poignard of Elizabeth's age; and a weapon resembling a small battle-axe, but containing six pistol barrels, with a wheel-lock, a match-lock, &c. This was probably manufactured in the reign of James I.

Among the most interesting of the figures which are ranged on pedestals, along the south wall of the room, is a pikeman of the reign of Charles I., in brown armour studded with brass nails with the tassels, or flaps which cover the thighs, of the same material as the body armour, to which they are attached by hinges. Another very interesting figure is an archer of the year 1590, attired in a brigandine jacket or doublet, containing pieces of iron and curiously quilted, with sleeves and skirts of green, long hose, and square-toed shoes. In his right hand is a bow, and at his side a quiver of arrows.

Near the middle of the south wall, on each side of a recess, is placed a suit of armour made for Henry VIII. The first, dated 1509, is rough from the hammer, and is considered to be one of the most complete specimens in the collection. The other bears the date of 1512, and was made for combat on foot. Within the recess is an equestrian figure of King Henry VIII., in a very curious suit of armour, which was presented to that monarch by the Emperor Maximilian I. on Henry's marriage with Katharine of Aragon, in the year 1509. This is the most splendid and highly-finished suit in the whole collection; it is washed with silver, and profusely covered with engravings, representing the legends of divers saints, interspersed with the king's badges, and various other devices.

On the walls and ceiling of this recess are numerous specimens of the arms and armour Henry VIII.'s time; and on each side, within a niche, there used to be a small figure accoutred in the armour known to have been worn by the prince to whom it is assigned, namely, Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I., and his brother Charles. These two figures are, we believe, now in the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition.

In the entrance hall, or vestibule, are glass cases, which, amongst other curiosities and specimens of the weapons and war equipments of former days, contain a cross-bow and a stirrup of the time of Henry V., parts of a jazerie jacket, and the helmet of Will Somers, the fool or jester of Henry VIII.

Having devoted so much space to our description of the Armoury, it will be impossible for us to follow the wanderings of each group of archaeologists in our short limits, and to describe how they examined the portcullis of the Bloody Tower; how they peeped under the Traitor's Gate; and how they clambered up the narrow staircase of the Wakefield Tower, where another lecturer was ready to receive them.

We cannot, however, omit to notice Mr. Tennant's excellent remarks upon the Regalia, nor the wondrous sighs of the White Tower. The ascent of the grand staircase in this central tower was a very arduous task. Many a stout antiquarian fell weary on the way, and had to seek the rest he needed in the embrasures of the wall. No amount of fatigue could be thought too great when we arrived at our journey's end, and entered the grand old Council Chamber, which was once the scene of some of the greatest dramas of our history, but which—*O tempora, mutantur!*—is now a receptacle for packing-cases of swords and muskets, "a very unornamental armoury," as Mr. Hugo characterised it. As this ancient hall is strictly tabooed against ordinary visitors, we feasted our eyes upon it, as it may be long before another opportunity of seeing it occurs. The unassuming,

solid, but symmetrical Chapel of St. John's was also thrown open, and its architectural peculiarities ably described. Thanks to the exertions of Mr. Boutell, the secretary, all the arrangements were excellent, and, with the exception of a little white-wash on coats, a few creases in muslin dresses, and a universal weakness in the legs of the visitors, the day passed without any casualties.

LAW AND CRIME.

AN illustration of the working of the Poor-law, and of the system under which it is dispensed, has been presented to the public during the present week in the case of one David Williams. Williams, described as a reckless-looking man of miserable appearance, was charged before Mr. Hammill with riotous conduct. Circumstances have forced him to apply for parochial relief, but the authorities of Spitalfields Workhouse refuse to admit him upon other terms than those accorded to casual paupers, because he has a family, and his wife refuses to allow herself or her children to become permanent inmates. The prisoner asked—"How can I force her there if she refuses to go? I can break twelve hundred weight of stone a day, although, God help me, there is little inducement, as they only allow 1*d.* per ewt., and every fraction is stopped for the relief they supply to my family." The magistrate asked whether this was so, and was answered in the usual evasive style of parochial authorities when brought to an awkward point. The relieving officer said there had been some recent regulations to that effect, but they were only discretionary. As if it mattered two straws to a man smarting under an unjust decree whether or not it were "discretionary" on the part of his tyrants! In fact, the circumstance of a regulation enforced in such a case being "discretionary" makes matters worse. "I have worked," cried the prisoner, "till the blood dropped from my fingers, while you have stood by laughing at me, as you will do again when we leave the court;" and the statement is not reported to have been denied. Thus we have the spectacle of a man working harder and more vigorously for a pauper's crust, than would suffice, under ordinary circumstances, to sustain a family in competence; and this man is to be a marked object of persecution because his wife chooses rather to face starvation than imprisonment and separation from her husband and her infants. What could a magistrate do in such a case, except shake his head, say that the prisoner was evidently a rather violent character, think the arrangements trying to the temper of a man in prisoner's condition, recommend the facts to the consideration of the guardians, and discharge the prisoner on his own recognizances for good behaviour? All this Mr. Hammill did very respectably.

The circuit court at Worcester was crammed on Monday last, by persons wishing to hear the trial of a breach of promise of marriage case, entitled "Hazeldean v. Hampton & Wife." The action had been brought by the plaintiff against a lady who had sacrificed his affections to marry her co-defendant. As usual, the best part of the fun consisted in the public reading of the lady's letters. These exhibited a curious element not usually found in compositions of the kind. In the midst of the usual business about kisses, there is a singular iteration of requests for money. "Send me a £10 note and kisses past count" occurs in a letter of September 1855, and the next sentence adds, "Send the money in answer to this note," as if there were danger that the strength of the lover's affection might cause him to forget the pecuniary matter. In October following, the fair one, after rejoicing at having reached home on Thursday "without having had a row," asks for £10 or £20. "You can send it when you send on Monday." In February, again, a postscript contains a request to plaintiff to try and bring that money. On the other side, it was alleged that the only object of the plaintiff in seeking to marry the female defendant had been to advance his own fortune. It was proved that on the occasion of their last meeting, a witness had gone into the room where the final took place, and had there found the lady bleeding from the mouth and hand in which she still clasped a fragment of gold chain. A watch and guard, which she had previously been wearing, were not then visible. The plaintiff immediately left her, saying, with an oath, that he had now got what he wanted, and that she might go to a place totally unconnected with amatory matters. He had sued her for the money advanced to her, and had been repaid. He had stated over gin, upon hearing of her approaching nuptials, that he never wanted her and never intended to have her. The Judge, at the end of the case, asked what on earth had been this man's loss. He had lost a wife, and, if there were but one woman left in the world, there might be some reason for complaint in this respect. With a strong intimation that he should be disappointed if the jury did not find a verdict, if for the plaintiff at all, in the lowest coin of the realm, his Lordship left the case for their verdict, which was given for the defendants. One might feel inclined to follow up the line of argument pursued by the Judge, and ask why the action was brought? We will, however, make an observation as to the state of the law in such matters. If a misguided young lady, temporarily imagining herself attached to an unworthy object, communicates with him freely, and afterwards, discovering her error, breaks off the proposed match, he may be severely punished if he threatens to publish her letters unless a sum of money be paid to him to withhold or destroy them, because, as everyone knows, that would be an act of attempted extortion. But if, upon ever so rotten a basis, he carries on legal proceedings for the breach, it will be seen that not only will the press publish his letters at length as "evidence," but the law will protect the publication, and will be unable to interfere should he at any stage of the proceedings, before the adverse verdict, consent to receive a sum of money as "compensation." We do not pretend to impute such highly objectionable motives to the plaintiff in the case just related, but, although he will have (as it happens) the costs on both sides to pay, he will also have the gratification of having his lady's love-letters printed in every newspaper in the kingdom; and we cannot, from the glimpse we obtain of his character, imagine that by a mind of such a temperament, such a pleasure will be one to be despised.

The probable progenitors of a race of men to become famous in future ages will shortly leave England to commence the colonisation of Western Australia. This modern *Mayflower* will bear from their native shores many men whose celebrity has already become European. It will be sent out entirely at the expense of the British Government, and will export the principals of the late eminent banking firm of Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, and Bates, Mr. Robson, so well known in connection with the Crystal Palace, Mr. Redpath (formerly of the Great Northern Railway), Mr. Seward, the barrister, whose calligraphic abilities obtained him the title of "Jim the Penman," and Mr. Agar, the contriver of the great gold robbery, with many others scarcely less renowned.

Mr. Jabez Gower has been remanded with a person named Salvi for an attempted murder of one Robertson, in the Queen's Bench Prison. Robertson appears to have given some cause of offence to the two prisoners, who called upon him, and reproached him for his conduct. Salvi, at length was seen to strike him, and Gower, believing that the blows were only of the fist, and that they were deserved, is said to have cried, "Give it him." It happened, however, that Salvi was stabbing Robertson, and both were therefore taken into custody. Robertson continues in a precarious state, and should he die, Gower, although morally innocent, will be in an awkward position with respect to legal responsibility. Bail has been accepted for him, by two friends in £5,000 each, and himself in £10,000. The fact of a remand shows the evidence to be yet incomplete; but whatever may be the strict legal aspect of the affair, we cannot anticipate his conviction by a jury, unless some evidence be brought forward of a different character to that already adduced.

A new scheme of robbery, to which the public should be put upon its guard, was last week disclosed. A woman applied for a place as servant at a house whence a female servant was about to leave shortly. She was directed to wait in the kitchen, and then she made herself so agreeable to the departing domestic, that gin was proposed by the stranger, and the offer was accepted. The woman left to purchase the liquor, taking with her a bottle, and six silver spoons belonging to the family.

There is a report that the wife of Thomas Fuller Bacon, charged with poisoning his mother, has confessed that she alone is guilty of the offence. It is said that circumstances favour the view which this confession suggests, and that it is probable, should the result of inquiries now pending tend in the same direction, that no evidence will be offered on the part of the prosecution.

POLICE.

CRUEL ROBBERY.—Napoli on Bartlett, described as a laborer, was charged with being concerned, with another man not in custody, in stealing from Michael Keep a tin box, containing 115 in gold, a certificate of discharge, and a Baltic medal.

The prosecutor only remembered meeting the prisoner and another man, and being in a public house with 215 in his pocket. He found himself, next morning, at the police station, with his money gone, as well as his shoes and jacket, and nothing left him but his trousers and shirt.

There was no direct evidence to prove that the prisoner had actually been with the prosecutor, and the latter was too drunk to recollect anything positively, the Lord Mayor discharged the prisoner, and gave prosecutor 10s., as he said he had been robbed of the entire savings of a thirteen months' cruise.

OFFENDING A POLICEMAN.—A rough-looking girl of eighteen or nineteen years of age, was charged with being disorderly and assaulting the police.

James Slade, 247 A.—I saw the defendant, another girl, and two men sitting in Victoria Street, on Monday night, and then they all stood against the hoarding. I went over to them, and told them they must move away from there, and the others did, but the defendant would not.

Mr. Arnold.—Were they causing any obstruction?

Policeman.—No; but they were loitering about, and we've ordered to remove bad characters.

Mr. Arnold.—Do you know anything about them?

Constable.—No.

Mr. Arnold.—Then what makes you call them bad characters?

Constable.—They were loitering about, and so had the appearance of bad characters.

Mr. Arnold.—What is the appearance of bad characters?

Constable.—Well, I don't know; they were hanging about the place.

Mr. Arnold.—You either don't know the value of words, or else make a very improper imputation. A person may be badly dressed, poor, and dirty, and standing in the street; but it does not follow that because of these appearances that person is a bad character. What is the assault of which you complain?

Policeman.—When I spoke to her a second time, she stooped down, and taking up a handful of dust and stones, threw it in my face. She called me the most filthy names, and used the most abusive language, all the way to the station house. She also tried to bite me.

Defendant.—Yes, I did, and I'd try to bite anybody that poked me.

Mr. Arnold.—If you had kept yourself quiet, all would have been right; but you put yourself in the wrong by your subsequent bad conduct. You must pay 10s., or be committed for a few days.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF TWO PERSONS.—George Cox, forty-five, a commission agent, was charged at Guildhall, with attempting to murder Caroline Cox, his wife, and a man named Edmund Fort, by stabbing them with a dagger, in a fit of jealousy.

Thomas Rafteridge said.—About half past three on Monday afternoon, I stepped out of our side door into St. Martin's Lane, when I saw two men struggling, and immediately after I saw one of them run away and call "Murder." He ran towards me, and then I saw that he was stabbed on the left shoulder. I saw the same man that stabbed the other man run away from the woman. She ran away from him into the middle of the street. The prisoner caught a slight hold of her, but she got away, and ran to the cigar shop, when the prisoner made two or three stabst at her with a white-handled dagger. He was immediately surrounded, and the dagger pointed at him. The prisoner seemed in a very frenzied state of mind, and hardly appeared to know what he was doing.

Other evidence was adduced to the same effect.

The prisoner appeared to be suffering from intense excitement, and attempted to cross-examine the witnesses upon a few minor points.

Admiral Carter, finding upon inquiry that the wounded parties would not be in a condition to leave the hospital for some time, remanded the prisoner to Saturday (this day).

ANOTHER CASE OF STABBING.—At the Marlborough Police Court, Kate Moriarty, aged sixty, was charged with having stabbed Cornelius Cagney with a knife.

Complainant deposed that on the previous morning, between one and two o'clock, his brother and the son of the prisoner had some high words. A challenge to fight took place. The prisoner observed, "I'll fight the pair of you, and if you (complainant) don't keep quiet, I'll put my knife into the heart of yours." He (complainant) and the prisoner's son engaged in a fight, when the prisoner sprang at him and stabbed him in the side. He was not aware that he had been stabbed until he found a pool of blood trickling down his clothes.

Mr. Broughton.—Did you see any knife when she came towards you?

Complainant.—No, Sir.

Mr. Clarke, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, surgeon to the Division, stated, that upon examining the complainant, he found a small incised wound on the left side, and a portion of the osseum was protruding therefrom to the extent of three inches. Being unable to reduce the same, he was obliged to remove it.

In reply to Mr. Broughton, Mr. Clarke said that inflammation might yet ensue, and it was impossible to state what the consequences might be.

Some further particulars were gone into, and the prisoner was remanded.

RUTAL ASSAULT ON A CHILD.—Mr. Philip Solomons, a trimmer-seller in Bishopgate Street, was charged with the following cruel assault:—

A little boy, eleven years old, whose head was strapped up with surgical bandages, happened to be passing the defendant's door that morning as a number of odd pains and trappings were swept into the street. The complainant and two other boys stopped to pick up some of this refuse, and the complainant was three times called to by the defendant, as the latter said, to go away; but the boy was rather deaf and did not hear, and the defendant leaned over his counter, seized a broom, and, grasping it with both his hands, dealt the poor boy such a heavy blow upon the head that he staggered off the pavement, with a wound in his head an inch in length, from which the blood poured shockingly. The lad's father stated that his wife had just been confined, and the injury the boy had sustained being communicated to her, had produced such excitement as to render her position most dangerous.

The defendant admitted the assault, though he denied that the blow had been inflicted with both hands; he also admitted that the boy was a well-conducted boy, but said no one knew the annoyance shopkeepers experienced in this way, and those subject to it were apt to lose temper. He regretted his violence, and would make any reasonable compensation if the charge were not pressed.

The boy's father, after such an expression of feeling on the part of the defendant, did not wish to urge the charge, and Mr. Deane consented to allow the defendant to compound for his violence by a pecuniary compensation.

MANSLAUGHTER.—William Collinge was finally examined before the Hon. G. C. Norton, this week, on a charge of Manslaughter.

On the night of Saturday week the deceased, William Measham, while intoxicated, had some words with the prisoner near the Surrey Canal, when the latter gave him a violent blow under the ear, which caused him to fall heavily on the back of the head. He was taken up insensible, and on the following morning was taken to Guy's Hospital, where in two hours he died. The injuries on his head were sworn to be the real cause of the death of the deceased, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND has reduced the minimum rate of discount to 4 per cent, and that the supply of money for discount purposes is very abundant, the market for national securities continues lively. Even the 18-month payments have had very little effect upon the quotations. The present buoyancy in prices, however, is to be wholly attributed to the distressing news from India in reference to the mutiny in the Bengal Army, and to the certain prospect that a heavy loan must be contracted to meet the expenses of settling down about 100,000 additional troops from this country. It is stated, however, that they will wholly fall upon the East India Company, and, consequently, not upon the English Treasury. Let us hope that such will be the case, but we cannot be surprised to find a new loan out, guaranteed by the British Treasury.

The imports of bullion continue on a liberal scale, but we are still drawing large supplies of silver from the Continent to meet the Eastern demand. The next market will take out £500,000 in silver, and it is very possible that the demand for India will soon increase. The Bank of France is still buying gold, but in very moderate quantities, and the supply in the Bank of England is steadily increasing.

The 3 per Cent Consols, for money, have been done at 91½, for the account, 91½ to 92½. The New 3 per Cent Consols have realised 92½, and the Reduced, 91½ to 92½. Long Annuities, 1854, have marked 184. India Stock, 218. India Bonds, 10s 12½ dis. Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. Exchequer Bonds, 98½.

There has been a full average business doing in the foreign loan, at full quotations. Granada deferred have been 6s. 6d., can 3 per Cent, 24½. Peruvian 4½ per Cent, 8½. Russian 3 per Cent, 16½. Russian 4 per Cent, 20½. Spanish 3 per Cent, 10½. New 2½ deferred, 10½. Turkish 3 per Cent, 9½. Turkish 4 per Cent, 10½. Belgian 4 per Cent, 9½, and Dutch 4 per Cent, 9½.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that trade generally is healthy. There has been a full average business doing in nearly all railway shares, and prices generally are well supported. Caledonian have realised 78½. Eastern Counties, 11½. ditto, B. Stock, 3½. Edinburgh, 10½. ditto, 10½. Great Northern, 9½. ditto, 9½. Stock, 9½. ditto, 10½. Great Western, 10½. ditto, 10½. Midland, 10½. ditto, 10½. North British, 10½. ditto, 10½. North Eastern, 10½. ditto, 10½. North Western, 10½. ditto, 10½. South Eastern, 10½. ditto, 10½. South Western, 10½. ditto, 10½. West End of London and Crystal Palace, 10½. ditto, 10½. Lincoln, 10½. ditto, 10½. London and Greenwich, 10½. ditto, 10½. London, 10½. ditto, 10½. London and South Eastern, 10½. ditto, 10½. London and North Western, 10½. ditto, 10½. London and York, 10½. ditto, 10½. London and Birmingham, 10½. ditto, 10½. London and Manchester, 10½. ditto, 10½. London and Liverpool, 10½. ditto, 10½. London and Glasgow, 10½. ditto, 10½. 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